

The War In Pictures

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C. Le Roy Baldridge
France '18

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The final victory was made possible through the unselfish effort and sacrifice of the women of America, who, in hospital and canteen, factory, field and home, gave to the country their full measure of devotion



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Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

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CXXXVII

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1918

No. 3299

LONG ago in LESLIE'S I discussed one of the less obvious conditions of peace to be exacted from a defeated Germany—the abolition of her system of universal military service, an abolition which must perforce be imitated by all her rivals. To emphasize the argument, this topic was treated apart from any other which might complicate it.

But there are various other terms of peace which lie outside of that territorial adjustment and that pecuniary reparation which are, one may say, a matter of course. That these other terms will be brought up for discussion at the peace-making is certain; that they will be attained is not so certain. But the two topics I have in mind are interesting and novel and logical.

The first is the ton for ton claim.

In explanation it should be recalled that the extensive destruction of merchant ships, often without warning and with small regard for the lives of those on board, is a new thing in warfare. As has been insisted on in these columns, the U-boat is a cruiser and must observe the rules of cruiser war.

Destruction of life when a merchant ship is torpedoed without warning, no matter what the nationality of the ship may be, is simply and technically murder. Destruction of a neutral ship has hitherto occurred in but few cases, excused by her lading of contraband and the impossibility of bringing her in for trial. Destruction of enemy ships when those on board have been cared for is harsh warfare, but permissible. In nearly all the U-boat sinkings there has been illegality of a greater or less degree.

There is another point to be considered. Many believe that this submarine campaign had an object quite apart from mere terrorism or the wish to starve an enemy, namely, the calculation that, by destroying the ships of other states and keeping her own in a safe harbor, Germany was trying for an advantageous position in the commercial struggle which is to follow the war. Her importance as a competitor for the world's carrying trade would be thereby enhanced. Norway, for instance, has lost five hundred ships, for which reparation is doubtful. They are so many rivals in trade out of Germany's way.

Now it is a familiar principle in law that a man must not profit by his own fault. It is both just and logical, therefore, to compel Germany, in those cases where an

Pay Day for Germany

By THEODORE S. WOOLSEY, L.L.D.

impartial investigation establishes her fault, to repay for the wrongful sinking of a ship by the cession of an equivalent of her own tonnage to the injured party. The private German owner, of course, looks to his government for compensation when his ship is taken to pay a national fine. Punishment for murder on the high seas is another matter to be otherwise atoned for. But this ton for ton

at once the Germans segregated an equal number of officer prisoners to await the outcome. Refusal of quarter is universally punished by denial of quarter to the offending army to a similar extent, no matter if those who suffer are not identical with those who originally sinned against the law that the lives of those who surrender must be spared. And so in likewise individual atrocities may legally be punished after investigation by penalty inflicted on the guilty person if you happen to catch him; if not, then on fellow officers whom you have caught. It is a rough and unsatisfactory kind of justice to prevent war crimes, but better than nothing.

The violations of the laws of war may be against the person or against property; they may affect combatants or non-combatants. Now in all probability at the peace conference, if conditions permit, there will be a rational attempt on a large scale to secure the investigation, perhaps by a neutral commission, of those terribly numerous and dreadfully bestial actions on the part of German officers, of which there is abundant evidence.

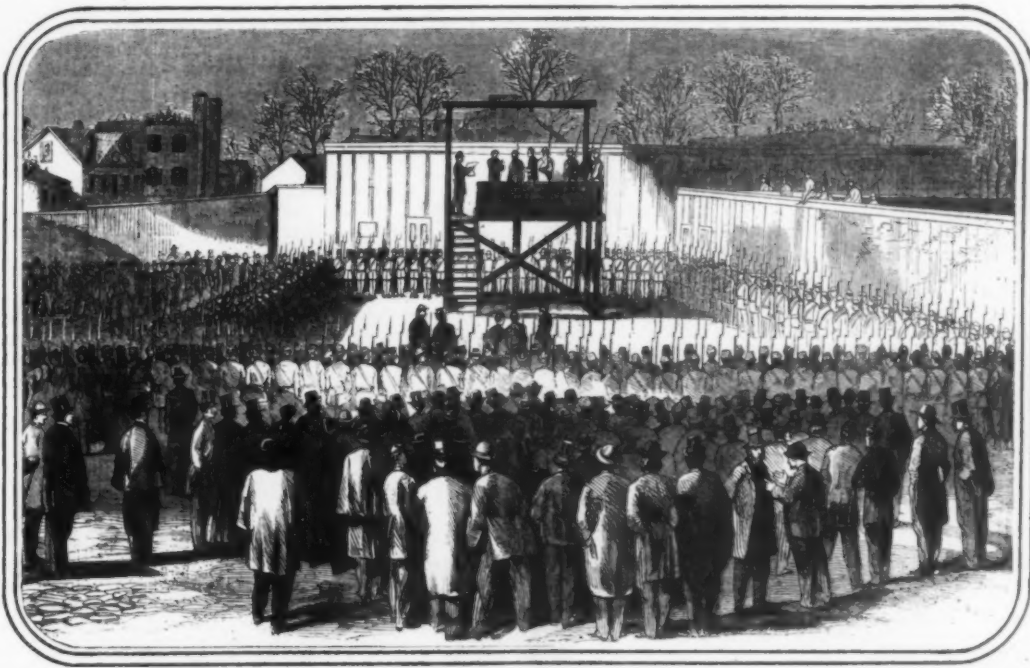
Not until this is done can we say that there is any code of warfare except the will of the stronger: international law will have broken down in a vital part unless somehow, sometime, such atrocities are punished. Take, for instance, the persistent bombing of hospitals and hospital ships in direct violation of the Geneva Convention. They were either ordered or were the crimes of irresponsible individual aviators and

U-boats. Trial should determine the guilty, and the guilty, high or low, should be hanged.

Or consider the instances of pillage not for military purposes, but for private behoof, of which there is much evidence, including the highest officials, who, if report is true, have not scrupled to send their loot from invaded countries home to Germany. Upon trial and conviction such offenses should be atoned for by pecuniary penalties. Then there are such cases as that of Captain Fryatt, who was judicially murdered by what purported to be a military court, the charge being that this merchant captain, who had rammed and sunk a submarine which attacked his ship, was a naval *franc-tireur*, i. e., engaging in war though a non-combatant.

At a meeting of the American Bar Association, a Belgian lawyer of repute, M. Gaston Leval, cited two official

(Continued on page 702)



The execution of Captain Henry Wirz, on November 10, 1865, for crimes committed against prisoners of war under his care in Andersonville prison. One man paid the penalty for cruel and heartless brutality after the War Between the States. This drawing was made by "Leslie's" staff artist at the execution. Among the Allied nations there is a demand that German officers be tried for crimes which have violated every article of war between civilized nations. May our artist be a guest if they hang "Count" Hohenzollern.

reparation has a simplicity, a fairness, a completeness which commends itself to one's sense of justice.

There is another matter which will certainly be pressed at the peace negotiations, of great difficulty but of great importance also—the attempt to try and punish the officers responsible for atrocities for war crimes.

This is not a measure of revenge; it is the penalty for criminal acts.

When one party to a war violates the laws of war the other party is at liberty to retaliate. Lieber calls this "protective retribution." We have seen this principle in operation repeatedly in the course of the present war. The Germans used noxious gases and the Allies have done the same. The Germans have bombed undefended towns and both French and British airmen have done the same in retaliation. The British set aside some of their early submarine captives as if for special treatment;

EDITORIAL

"Stand by the Flag: In God We Trust"

The Peace Table

THE drastic armistice terms imposed upon Germany mark the end of militarism. The greatest military power of history is shorn of her strength. The surrender of guns of all sizes, of practically all submarines and airplanes, and of half the navy leaves Germany inert and without striking power. Alsace-Lorraine and all occupied territory must be evacuated, the treaties with Russia and Rumania abandoned. History records no surrender more complete. The armistice could not have been more sweeping had the German armies been annihilated.

The terms of the armistice are mainly military. In the coming peace conference countless and conflicting political issues will come up for settlement. Premier Clemenceau has well said, "It will be harder to win peace than win the war." President Wilson's fourteen points were much in evidence in the exchange of notes between the Central Powers and Washington. The discussion proved that some of the points were out of date and that others lacked definiteness, while the inter-Allied Council absolutely refused to accept the phrase "freedom of the seas" without interpretation, and added a fifteenth point demanding reparation. The peace conference will not be tied down to the fourteen points or to any other detailed outline, but will be guided by the general principles of a just peace which the President has frequently expounded.

Ex-President Taft in timely fashion warns both the Republican and Democratic parties that they are on trial. He says there should be "a period of wise amity and true co-operation between the two co-ordinated branches of the Government engaged in settling the serious questions which are to present themselves for solution." Such co-operation is needed in naming the men who are to represent the United States in the peace conference. The President could not do better than follow the example of President McKinley, who, in naming peace commissioners in 1898, recognized the joint authority of the Senate in the negotiation of treaties.

It is a foregone conclusion that Colonel House, who has been the President's personal representative thus far in inter-Allied councils, will be a member of the conference, but he should be backed by men of legal attainment and wide experience in diplomatic matters. In the President's own party Secretary Lansing, ex-Ambassadors Gerard and Morgenthau and Chief Justice White have been mentioned. In the Republican ranks among those who might be considered are ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, ex-Secretaries of State Root and Knox, former Justice Hughes and Senator Lodge, who will doubtless be chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the next Congress.

At the peace table will come up the most momentous questions on which the future peace of the world depends. The conference will assemble the world's keenest minds and most experienced diplomats. The United States will need its best minds and statesmen of widest experience, irrespective of party, to represent it in such a body.

No Red Flag Here

WHAT the Bolsheviks have done for Russia, the I. W. W. would do for the United States. No red flag here!

Socialists, with neither the fear of God nor man in their hearts, and at the very time when the nation was celebrating the world's great victory over militarism, marched through the streets of New York bearing red flags. The parade was organized by the Mooney Defense League, in behalf of Tom Mooney, sentenced to death for participating in the San Francisco preparedness parade bomb-throwing. Mooney is an I. W. W. Indignant soldiers, sailors and other patriotic citizens promptly tore down the emblems of anarchy borne by the New York paraders. There is no place for them in the United States.

Revolution is in the air across the sea in lands cursed by militarism, where peaceful citizens at the command of an emperor or kaiser, were sent forth to war without knowing for what they were fighting.

These people have tired of their military dictators. They have seen their comrades die by thousands. They have heard bitter words from their starving wives and children, left unprotected by a government that thought only of itself.

It is not surprising that revolutions have broken out all over Europe. Despotism is the mother of anarchy. We live under Freedom's bright banner. In the providence of God, our country has been blessed for over a

Peace!

By PRESIDENT WILSON

THE arbitrary power of the military caste of Germany which once could secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world is discredited and destroyed. The great nations which associated themselves to destroy it have now definitely united in the common purpose to set up such a peace as will satisfy the longing of the whole world for disinterested justice, embodied in settlements which are based upon something much better and more lasting than the selfish competitive interests of powerful States.

century with a constitution that tolerated no call to arms until the representatives of the people had calmly considered the matter.

Our isolation has been our protection. We are not in fear of invasion. We are self-contained. We produce all our necessities. Shops are busy, wages the highest in all the world, and our plane of living for the working masses the best. Under such conditions, seeds of revolution find no fertile soil in which to develop.

But we should be mindful of danger from those who are not familiar with our institutions, aliens in heart and soul, seeking the shelter of our flag while spreading the gospel of unrest. Against these and all who stand with them, every patriotic man and woman should be on guard, from this time forward.

Tear down the red flag whenever and wherever it is put up. And begin now!

Why?

WHY can't we have a celebration of any kind in this country without letting the hoodlum element come to the fore? Much emotion spent itself when the fake report came that the war was over, but when with actual signing of the armistice the strain of the past four years was lifted it was the natural thing to quit work, parade and shout and make every possible manifestation of joy. New York's daytime celebration was tremendous in its outpouring of people, but in the main good-natured and harmless. After dark, as the *Sun* points out, "sheer hooliganism" held sway, so that a woman unescorted ran the risk of being seized and kissed and pulled about by drunken men.

Decent citizens are filled with shame that the celebration of so great an event as world peace should have run to such excesses of drunkenness and rowdiness. New York's celebration is the more humiliating in comparison with that of Paris and London. Paris was lighted and bedecked, her boulevards filled with marching throngs singing Allied national hymns, but France had lost too many sons to give herself up to an orgy. London, too, had her day of rejoicing, but Premier Lloyd George voiced the reverent feeling of the people when he said, "Let us thank God." A special service of prayer was held at St. Paul's in the afternoon. Some of our churches were opened and filled with people at prayer, but the number who thus observed the end of the war was small compared with those who resorted to carousing and hoodlumism. Perhaps if we had suffered more deeply we would have celebrated more after the manner of our allies.

A Blow to the Price Cutter

THE vexed question of price-fixing of trade-marked, patented or copyrighted products must, and eventually will, be settled right. The cutting of prices, especially of advertised articles, by irresponsible dealers has gone to an obnoxious extreme, harming manufacturers, right-minded dealers, and, in the end, the consuming public duped by it for a time. The courts have interpreted most of the methods adopted by manufacturers to effect maintenance of prices as being contrary to law. These methods have technically laid themselves open to the charge of being combinations in restraint of trade, and however good and commendable their purpose has been, they could not stand.

At last, however, a reasonable, equitable and logical court decision relating to price fixation has been rendered in favor of a producer. This occurred in the case of Colgate & Co., who have sought to maintain the retail

values of their products by refusing to sell these to dealers who cut prices. The company was warned by the Government to desist, but pluckily declined, insisting that it was acting within its rights and inviting an indictment. The latter was found, but a demurrer to it was filed, and this was recently argued in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, among counsel for the defendant being the eminent jurist Charles Evans Hughes. Judge Waddill, in a lucid and convincing opinion, sustained the demurrer. The judge held substantially that the defendant had an inalienable right to select its customers, to sell to whom it saw fit, and to refuse to sell to anybody it deemed undesirable. The fact that it would sell only to dealers who maintained the fixed prices did not, the court intimated, constitute a restraint of trade, but the contrary, because if it continued to sell to price cutters the latter would soon monopolize the trade, and conservative dealers would refrain from handling the goods.

The opinion is a strong affirmation of the producer's freedom to deal with whom he will, a principle which lies at the foundation of all successful business, and is founded in justice and common sense. The case may be taken to a higher court, but Judge Waddill's view appear too rock-based to be overthrown.

Things to Do

THERE are certain things this Government should hasten to do now that the armistice has been declared and peace assured. First among these are the following:

1. Bring back the soldiers and sailors no longer needed in the war zone. These include workers whose places in employment have been left open for their return, and students at colleges who went across the sea to fight and who, if returned at once, can resume their studies at once, make up their deficiencies and go on with their classes. We are glad to note that Secretary Daniels has done this with our Navy. Let the policing of Europe be done by the soldiers who desire to stay a little longer abroad, of whom there are many thousands, and let every soldier who returns have a right to retain his equipment, his rifle or sword, as a souvenir that may be handed down to future generations.

2. Restore to our industries the freedom of action necessarily taken from them because of the war.

3. Insist on a budget system at Washington; a ruthless cutting down of expenditures regardless of red tape and the elimination of every officeholder whose services are no longer needed.

4. An increase of tariff charges on foreign goods, not only to compel their producers to share the burden of our war taxes, but also to prevent them from dumping their surplus products upon us to the detriment of every American wage-earner.

These things should be done. They should not involve partisan considerations. They concern the interests and the welfare of the American people.

The Plain Truth

READY! Get ready for prosperity. The war is over. The vigorous Democratic leader, Senator Martin of Virginia, declares that the pressing need of the hour is economy in public expenditure. Senator Borah (Rep.) says that "national waste has become a disease" and it has. Senator Smoot (Rep.) says that "there is no question that billions already appropriated need not be expended or used for the fiscal year." And Senator Thomas (Dem.), from Colorado, says, "There are perhaps 50 per cent. more employees in the District of Columbia than are necessary." Senator Kenyon, one of the strong Republicans from Iowa, advocates the adoption of a budget system to regulate public appropriations and expenditures. This is the first step necessary. President Wilson favored a budget as did President Taft. Under the leadership of Senators Martin and Kenyon, a budget system should be adopted at once. It will mean an annual saving of a billion dollars, in the judgment of experienced financiers. Now that our industries are relieved of the war's demands, we should be free to supply the needs of peace and to secure greater prosperity than ever. Providence peculiarly favors us. We have an abundance of the raw materials we need. Our finances are sound, as we entered the war late and last. Let politicians leave our business interests alone and Congress act on constructive lines, and we will be able to meet the tremendous burden of war taxes and have something left over to help out our allies who have suffered so much and so long.

'Nach Berlin!' As They Said *About* Paris



A troop of Huns in their drive toward Berlin on the western front recently, halting for rest in the city of Ham, 70 miles from Paris. Contrary to their custom, they did not "eat up" the town on this visit, but they marched through with heads

turned over their shoulders. In the famous medieval castle here Louis Napoleon, prior to becoming Emperor of France, was held as a political prisoner for six years by the French government. Long afterwards the Germans made him prisoner.



The indomitable British, in the last great attack on the Kaiser's forces, advancing on a strongly defended position, which they captured after fierce fighting. Here is shown a dressing-station on ground from which the Huns have just been driven

with heavy loss. While wounded men of both armies are being brought in by German prisoners for treatment, artillery wagons (in the background) are hurrying loads of ammunition to the field-guns. This picture shows the end of fighting.

Reconstruction; Useful Lessons of the War

Our Emancipation from Economic Illiteracy: America's New-Born Strength—The First in a Series of Articles to Appear Regularly in LESLIE'S on the Reconstruction of the World.

By ROBERT G. SKERRETT

WE did uncork a bit when the armistice was signed. We bubbled over like a surcharged bottle, and our effervescence was amply warranted. Our citizenry were conscious of a tremendous relief—the removal of restraint which had touched at so many points in their accustomed ways of life.

Within the past eighteen months or so many things have happened to make us alter our habits. The nation in April a year ago aligned itself squarely with the other powers battling for world democracy, and that meant that some of the conditions so common abroad should be brought directly home to us. It was necessary that we should adapt ourselves to the steadily rising cost of things and make our less adequate purses equal to maintaining us and meeting, besides, multiplying and unexpected demands. How did Mr. Citizen, in fact the whole of his immediate family and all of his relatives, meet the new order of life? Retrenchment became a necessity.

First, the tailor employed his accustomed wiles and, finally, wailed that his business was going to pot unless his customers came to the rescue. His cries, however, fell upon unheeding ears to a large extent. Last year's suit continued to look pretty decent, for, quite apart from the price, the authorities had said the fighting man needed sturdy and abundant woolen garments. The appeal was made more personal when it was shown that the cloth manufacturers, by cutting the size of tailors' samples twenty-one per cent., were able to garb 67,000 soldiers with the material thus saved. Why buy a new suit when the old one would do?

And then came the heyday of the humble cobbler.

Shoes that had previously found their way into the ash-can were discovered to be still good save for their worn soles and heels. It was something of a revelation, likewise a lesson in practical economy, what the little shoemaker around the corner could do with footwear for a moderate charge compared with the price of a pair of new shoes. Mrs. Citizen and her daughters were equally surprised by their handiness in making over hats, frocks, and other feminine togs. The healthy-minded youth was not concerned about his dress—his one ambition was to win a uniform.

Out in the kitchen well-worn pots and pans continued to do duty, for the makers of munitions wanted all of the aluminum and tin they could get, and our canners required a vastly increased supply of containers to hold the food intended for our soldiers, our sailors, our allies, and such of the civil populace of Europe as we were bent upon saving from starvation. Sugar was used more sparingly, and the daily loaf ceased to be of all-wheat flour. Our long-established meat-eating habits were checked. And what are the consequences of our cheerful subscribing to the new order of dietary practices? Mr. Citizen's waistline no longer vexes him.

Most of us are bodily better off, and how have others benefited by our temperateness of living? We sent to Europe during the fiscal year of 1916-'17, 2,166,500,000 pounds of meats and fats. Between the 30th of June, 1917, and the 1st of July, 1918, we bettered this performance by 844,600,000 pounds, or supplied the vast total of 3,011,100,000 pounds of meat and meat products! Just what this meant in the way of decreased domestic consumption can be gathered from the fact that our average annual pre-war shipments for the three years preceding the conflict amounted to only 1,290,000,000 pounds of beef, pork, poultry, dairy products, etc. Again, despite the fact that the 1917 wheat crop was something

of a disappointment, we sent overseas during the fiscal year of 1917-'18, 131,000,000 bushels, and of this contribution to Europe's loaf quite 85,000,000 bushels left our shores after our normal, exportable surplus was exhausted. That is to say, this was made possible by our willing reduction of our daily bread.

But it was not only in the matters of food and clothing, and the like, that we learned to do without. As a people, saving has not been a national strong point. We have been liberal, easy-going spenders. How high, by comparison, has been our scale of living heretofore has been brought out by a Japanese economist. According to him, the earth can accommodate comfortably about 2,300,-

A total issue of \$2,000,000,000, maturity value, was provided for by the original act which authorized the War Savings and Thrift Stamps, and the Treasury Department counted upon cash receipts of \$663,200,000 during the fiscal year of 1918, and \$1,009,200,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. The stamps were not put on sale until December of 1917, and by October 23d. of the present year, the actual receipts totaled \$807,155,408—representing stamps having a maturity value of nearly \$900,000,000. Because of this showing, Congress has increased the authorization to \$4,000,000,000.

According to the National City Bank of New York, an organization is now developed to do systematic work.

"There are registered at the Washington headquarters about 150,000 war savings societies, having in number of members from 10 to 12,000, all pledged to save and invest in Government securities. About 31,000,000 are pledged to economize and buy stamps. Besides the 55,000 post-offices, 232,000 authorized agencies are selling the stamps, and the monthly income to the Government from this source now largely exceeds its total revenues before the war." For the first twenty-seven days of last March the sales of War Savings and Thrift Stamps amounted to \$48,166,557.96, an average of \$1,783,946.50 per day. Our Civil War debt, for the army and navy, totaled \$3,478,220,000, and at the rate of our March subscriptions the cost of that war could have been met from day to day and marked "paid" upon its conclusion!

Our altered attitude toward thrift has revealed our response not only to patriotic appeals but also to the efforts to educate us in elementary finance. We can no longer be charged with "economic illiteracy": we have learned what the dollar can do and we are far wiser to values than we used to be. We are better able to appraise the good and the sound by putting up for the nonce with the indifferent; and the manufacturer henceforth will see to it that his products are all that he says they are. And how else have we been quickened by the circumstances of international strife?

A short while ago the volume of our imported luxuries and the employment of alien carriers made us a debtor nation. Today this is reversed, and the balance in our favor is an enormous one. We have loaned foreign governments about \$7,000,000,000, and before this lending ceases the total will probably be quite \$10,000,000,000.

A very large percentage of our industries, not directly concerned in providing munitions or furnishing other military or naval supplies, have been busy right along and an immense number of our factories, engaged in war work, can in a short while devote their energies to the demands of peace and to the reconstruction requirements of our allies. Not only that, but we have 225,000,000 people to help to clothe and to feed on the other side of the Atlantic, and our mills and our farmers will have their hands full from now on in producing the necessary materials and foodstuffs. Under wise direction substantially all of our industries will have plenty to do; but we cannot count upon an early reduction of living costs mainly because man power will be in great demand and wages will remain generally high.

Even so, there is ample warrant for a sense of relief and cause for rejoicing, and in some directions we may pardonably relax the economies we have adopted. We have shaken off some handicaps, and our enforced training in thrift and restraint upon self-indulgence have made us fitter for the tasks which peace and the period of readjustment are going to bring.



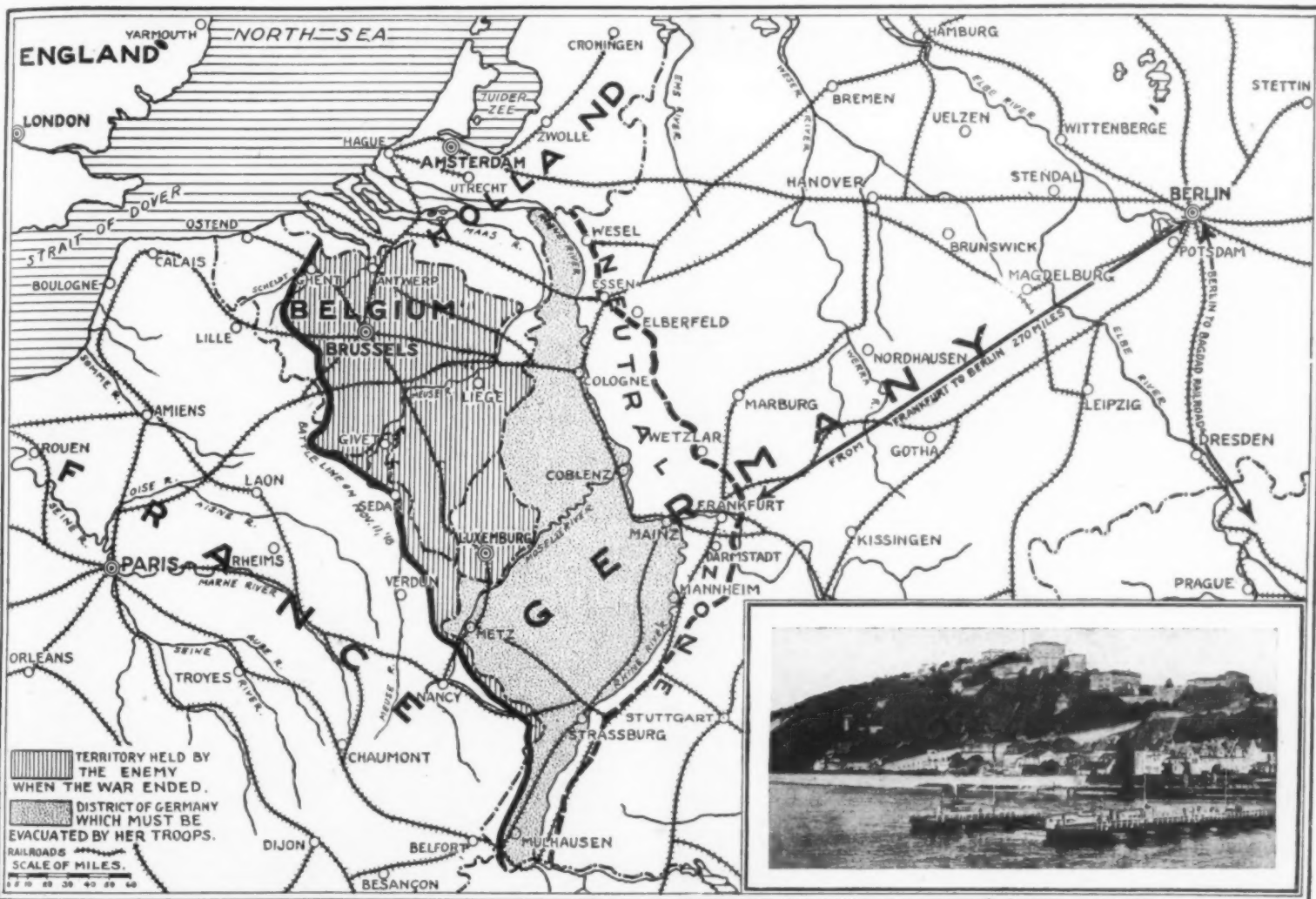
The most interesting spot on earth for archaeological research.—The once despised junk pile which has played a part of ever-increasing importance during the past four years. Once it typified waste, today it spells "conservation," and tomorrow it will assume its proper proportions in a country which has learned the A. B. C. of thrift. To it in the next few months will go vast quantities of worn-out materials that have been "made to do" in the trying months of 1917 and 1918, but which must now be replaced as rapidly as manufacturers are able to supply the demands for new goods of a country returning to a peace basis. But the old wasteful days may not return.

000,000 people living according to our standard, or about 7,000,000 more than are now on the globe. If, on the other hand, the Japanese standard prevailed, the world could sustain 22,400,000,000 persons, or about ten times the number possible under our mode of living. But these figures do not now apply.

We now know nationally and individually more of the meaning of thrift. At the outbreak of the war, the savings of the American people were estimated at approximately \$5,500,000,000 annually. In 1917 the total of our various savings was in the neighborhood of \$14,500,000,000. But what have been the best proofs of our economic change of heart? Not our charitable offerings, totaling hundreds of millions of dollars, but, instead, the answers made to the Government's calls for financial assistance.

For the First Liberty Loan, \$2,000,000,000 was asked. In response to that appeal to our patriotism and our purses we gave \$3,034,000,000, and the number of subscribers exceeded 4,000,000. The Government set the figure for the Second Liberty Loan at \$3,000,000,000, and the sum actually subscribed was \$4,617,532,300, and the army of contributors numbered 9,420,000. The Third Liberty Loan, also for \$3,000,000,000, netted \$4,176,516,850, and the money came from 18,308,325 subscribers! It was undoubtedly because of this widening desire to participate that the authorities put a minimum limit of \$6,000,000,000 upon the Fourth Liberty Loan. The final figures are not available; but according to Mr. McAdoo's statement, the public has over-subscribed the loan by quite \$866,000,000, and this was done by no fewer than 21,000,000 subscribers. Prior to 1914 it was estimated that the number of bondholders in this country did not exceed 300,000.

But patriotic thrift has manifested itself in another way, i.e., through the agency of War Saving Stamps.



The end of hostilities. The west front as it stands during the armistice. The heavy black line at the left shows the line of battle at 11 o'clock in the morning of November 11, 1918, when hostilities ceased. The barred portion shows French and Belgian territory held by Germany when

the war ended and the shaded portion is German territory west of the Rhine which must be evacuated. The broken line at the right outlines the neutral zone established by the armistice. Note varying neutral zone. Ehrenbreitstein near Coblenz bridgehead appears in the insert.

The Business Man as a Spy Catcher

By J. D. BARNHILL, Captain American Protective League

A WELL-DRESSED man of courteous manner entered the office of the general superintendent of a large manufacturing plant in the early part of June, 1918. This man appeared to be just what he was—a competent business man of responsibility.

He stated that he was seeking information for the United States Department of Justice and proceeded to outline to the general superintendent that three men employed in the drafting department were under suspicion of obtaining and selling false passports. The entire confidence of the man and his familiarity with his subject impressed the superintendent so favorably that his curiosity was aroused, and he began to question his visitor about his work.

The visitor's story was one of vital interest to every American citizen and explains one of the unassuming, self-sacrificing activities of American business men who couldn't enter the army or navy, but were turning to any means that would enable them to assist the Government in its work. This man was a member of the American Protective League, an auxiliary to the United States Department of Justice. He proceeded to outline his work to the general superintendent somewhat as follows:

"I am one of 250,000 men carefully selected and working in every city and hamlet in the United States. Our men are organized by divisions in large centers of population and subdivided into sections and squads.

"Each division is commanded by a chief, each section by an inspector, and each squad by a captain and two lieutenants. There are also squads known as industrial squads—specially organized and made up of men who are familiar with a given line of business.

"For instance, all the hotels of the larger cities have one or more American Protective League operatives among their employees. When a suspect is reported to be headed for a certain city, the hotel squad is given his description, and from the time he steps up to the register

EDITOR'S NOTE—Now that the war is over, it is possible to give proper credit to the unselfish American business men who rendered such splendid service in their work with the Department of Justice and other Government departments which required "secret service" work.

in any hotel he is under surveillance by trained men. Similar sections are organized among the railways and the more important industrial enterprises.

"By this means, any person suspected of activities against any governmental function or acting in any manner inimical to public welfare is reported and watched by members of the American Protective League—men whose business makes them familiar with the operations of the suspect. In the woods of the Northwest, in the coal mines of West Virginia, in the shipyards, at the cantonments, and wherever men are working for or against the Government, the innocent are protected and the guilty brought to task by intelligent, competent business men.

"These men are not detectives. It has been stated by Government authorities that business brains properly organized and directed could do anything and the American Protective League has a long and romantically interesting list of results to its credit. The organization has been operating since March, 1917, and conducts investigations when requested by the following Governmental departments:

1. Department of Justice
 - (a) Bureau of Investigation
 - (b) U. S. Attorneys
 - (c) U. S. Marshals
2. Navy Department
 - (a) Naval Intelligence
3. War Department
 - (a) Military Intelligence
 - (b) Local Boards

- (c) District Boards
- (d) Government Appeal Agents
- (e) Cantonments
4. Alien Property Custodian
5. Civil Service Commission
6. War Trade Board
7. U. S. Shipping Board
8. Treasury Department

(a) Liberty Loan Committee
(b) War Saving Stamps Committee
"The New York Division, for illustration, is composed of over 4,500 substantial business and professional men of the city devoting a large share of their time to the work. The headquarters staff of 20 or more is composed of men who have sacrificed their business to devote their entire time to serving the country in this way gratis.

"The magnitude of the work is illustrated by the fact that over 70,000 cases have been investigated since this division was formed—all without a penny of cost to the Government. Not only do members devote their services, but pay all their own expenses. Stenographic help, rent, etc., amounting to \$7,000 to \$8,000 per month, are met by voluntary subscriptions from members and patriotic citizens who are familiar with the scope and importance of the work."

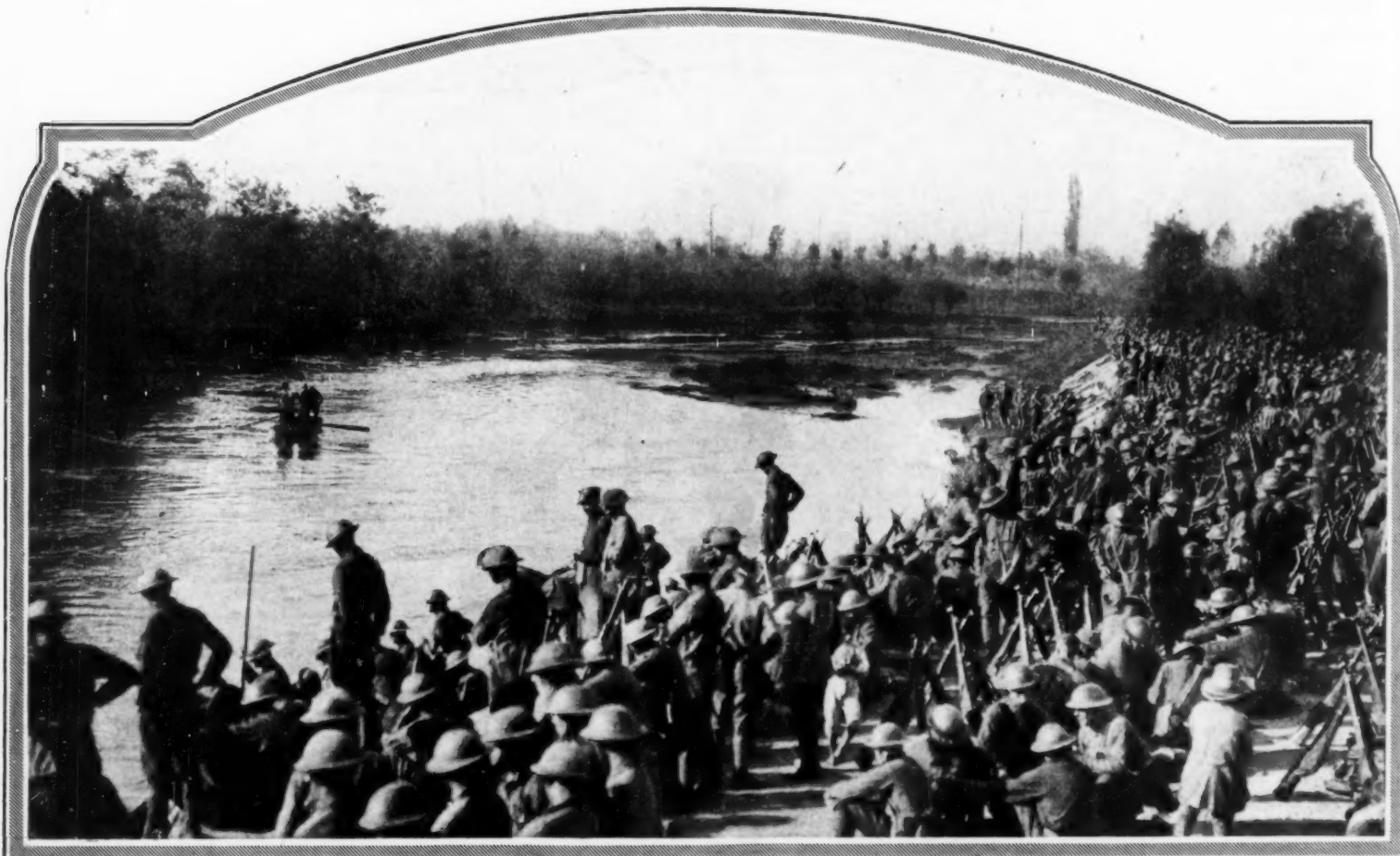
The history of the incident of passport frauds mentioned above will do as well as any to illustrate exactly how the American Protective League men work and what they accomplish. With the full cooperation of the general superintendent and other officials of the company, the American Protective League man began to build up his evidence.

He first took a complete history of the three men under suspicion. In tracing the previous occupation of these men he found that one of them had worked for a concern

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The Final Blow at Austria

Photographs by JAMES H. HARE, Staff War Photographer

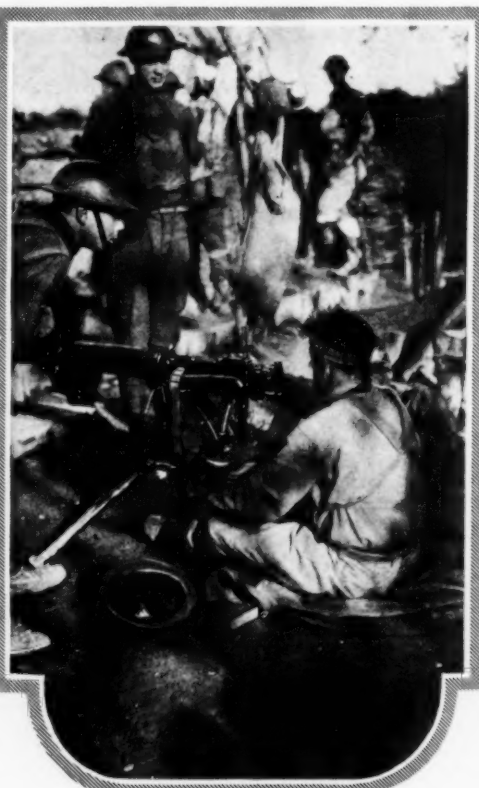


American troops crossing the Piave in the great advance resulting in the defeat of Kaiser Karl's men, the capture of hundreds of thousands of prisoners,

millions of dollars in materials, and the surrender of the enemy. The defeat of Austria left Germany hopeless and brought the collapse of the Central Powers.



The extreme left of the American line on the Piave. Yankee doughboy watching a ford of the river a few yards from the enemy.



Drilling our machine-gunners for night fighting. Blindfolds are put over the men's eyes to force them to depend on other senses than sight.



Camouflaged against two enemies, the Austrians and the mosquitoes. This netting proved effective against the ever present eyes of both.

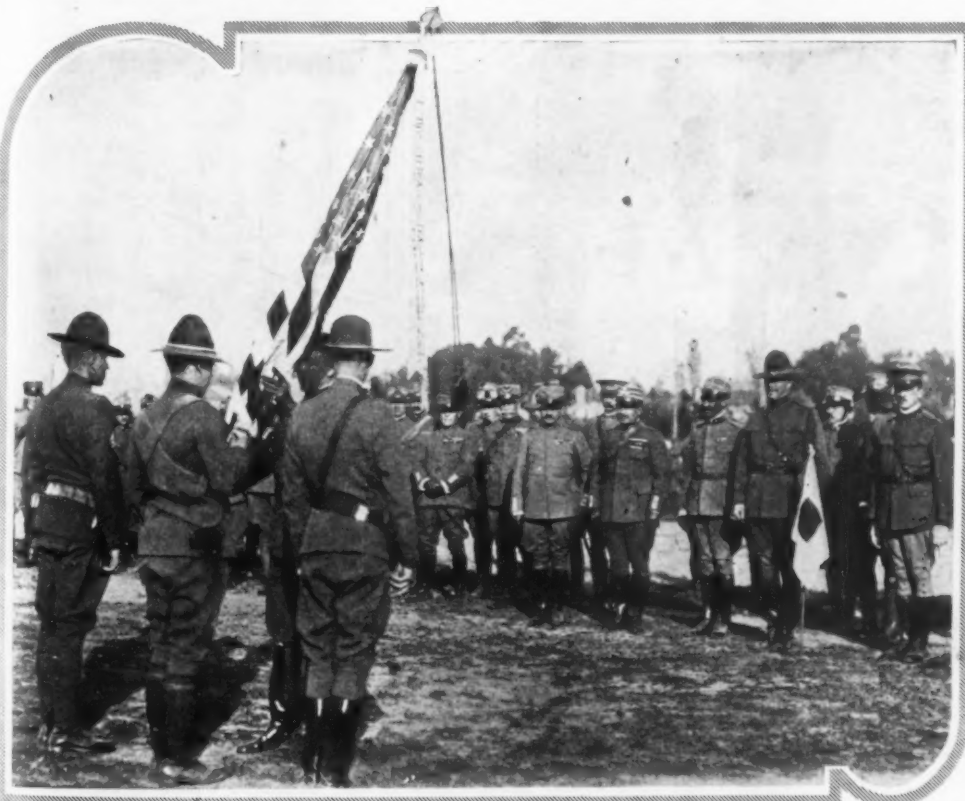
Driving Across *the* Piave River

Photographs by JAMES H. HARE, Staff War Photographer



The Americans on the Piave failed to prove as good boatmen as their Italian brothers in arms detailed for the work, and much good-natured chaffing accom-

panied the ferrying of the men across. The boat above made several complete turns before reaching the bank, but in the end all the men crossed safely.



Chaplain Doherty (in the shadow) presents a flag donated by the young Italians of New York City to the first American troops to go to the Italian front. The color bearer is just accepting the flag in the presence of General Treat and staff and Generals Gondolfo, Paro, Castagnola, DeAngelis and other Italian officers.



The color bearer, Chaplain Doherty, brought the flag from headquarters in France to Italy, and the presentation required considerable ceremony.

A Tribute to Women War Workers

Photographs by HELEN JOHNS KIRTLAND, Staff Correspondent



Madame Poincaré, wife of the President of France, in the gardens of the Palais d'Elysee, Paris, the President's official residence, on the occasion of a reception given by her to the Allied women war workers on duty in France.



Grounds of the Palais d'Elysee on the afternoon of the reception. The palace was built in 1718 on the Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honore and the Champs Elysees. Under Louis XV it was the residence of Madame de Pompadour, and later it was occupied by Louis Napoleon while President in 1848-52. It has been the official residence of the French President since 1871. The Poincares live very quietly.



Mme. Poincaré greeting her guests. On the afternoon of the reception women were present who for four years have labored unceasingly to aid the Allied armies in defeating the Hun. This group is composed of French women.



A group of English women war workers, left to right: The Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton, Mrs. Katherine Furse, in British naval uniform, the Duchess of Atoll, Mrs. Oliver Strachey. Seldom indeed has Mme. Poincaré allowed her photograph to be taken, and Mrs. Kirtland was allowed the privilege at the reception, by special invitation.



Countess Goblet d'Alviella, daughter of the Belgian Minister. Countess d'Alviella has done splendid work in alleviating the sufferings of her country people.

They Have Done Their "Bit"

Photographs by LUCIAN S. KIRTLAND, LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent



Mme. de Semo, a valiant explorer, famous for her peaceful penetration into Morocco and the French colonies. In 1905 she was captured and imprisoned by the Moroccans. Through the war she was very active in developing agriculture and has the title of Colonelle-fondatrice du Bataillon Agricole. Her work carried her to all the towns, villages and cities, where part of her program was to enlist volunteer women workers for the land, who would be expertly equipped with knowledge, and her after-the-war program is to plan for work for the thousands of women of the munitions factories who may not be able to find work under the peace regime. Mme. de Semo has founded the journal "L'Indépendance Feminine."



Colonel Alfonte, sitting in a tank trap that didn't catch any tanks, one of the commanders of the column which made the record dash from the northwest to Vignuelles, which cut off the German exit from the St. Mihiel salient. Colonel Alfonte's complaint up to the time of the St. Mihiel drive was that he had never personally "captured his Hun." He ought to be satisfied now, for on the morning of Friday the Thirteenth he captured a machine-gun battalion, a wagon train, a fully equipped German band, and a rolling kitchen. "Personally," he said, for the surrendering was in response to his automatic pistol. It also might be recorded that the automatic happened to be empty, as he had used up his clip in a lively little affair back in the woods.



When Colonel Alfonte entered Vignuelles at 2.30 A.M., together with his chauffeur, Sergeant Tozer, and two officers, he found the Huns ready to surrender when he bluffed them, and the inhabitants ready to welcome him with his empty pistol. The Huns were easily disposed of under a show of nerve, but the inhabitants overwhelmed the party as they poured up from the bowels of the earth to express the pent-up emotions of four years of captivity. Colonel Alfonte boasts that he retreated from this attack in a most masterly manner, leaving Sergeant Tozer to bear the brunt alone. One French woman, seizing the sergeant, declared, "I have been waiting for you for four years." Others bore equally tender messages to him.



Vittorio, on the left, before the war was acknowledged as the pastry cook of London and as dictator of the Ritz pastry kingdom. His earnings were probably higher than those of many of his patrons who so heavily tipped him in gratitude for his ineffable concoctions. His companion was a well-known chef in three capitals of Europe. For four years they have been receiving something less than ten cents a day for putting their creative imagination into good, old army "slum."



Lieutenant Paul Hines, who volunteered at Marcheville to go after Major L—, lying wounded in a field swept by machine-gun fire and under a barrage of "heavies." Lieutenant Hines in some way wriggled out, but had to vault over an old parapet and make a dash for the last few yards. He returned safely with the wounded officer under heavy fire.



Mrs. Wynne and Major Bevan, of the adventurous Wynne-Bevan Ambulance. For two years their volunteer ambulances served on the Russian front, continuing until the last moment of disaster and collapse of the Russian armies. They then destroyed their cars to save them from the Germans. Undismayed they transferred their efforts to the Italian front. Mrs. Wynne has practically every decoration that could be given by the Russian, Italian, British and French commands.

Notable Days in Naval History

Photographs Taken at San Francisco Naval Training Station by DONALD C. THOMPSON, Staff War Photographer



Quite distinct from the great dates in the nation's history are the memorable days in the personal record of each individual's naval career. For the "gob" the history of Uncle Sam's Navy began that morning he arrived at training camp.



That no disease may be brought into camp, recruits are confined for twenty-one days in "detention." No "liberty" or "shore leave" is granted there. Vaccination and "shots in the arm" are administered. It is a joyful day when the sailor shoulders his belongings and leaves "detention."



To the tune of "John Brown's Body" the "gobs" sing, "All we do is sign the pay-roll, and we never get a doggone cent." But on the 10th and 25th "the eagle flies" and all hands are marched to the pay office. Pay days and national holidays are notable occasions.

There is just one explanation of this smile: from the time he arrives in camp every man begins to lay his plans for getting a furlough. Today the happy gob above begins a ten days' leave. "O-o-h boy!"



Sunday is a welcome day—no drills, no work, but a band concert, ice cream for dinner, some time to loaf or write letters, and, best of all, visitors' day. There may be a ball game, too, for those who are not lucky enough to be honored by a visitor.



Three meals a day and seven days a week—boiled potatoes. He never knew before so many potatoes grew. Perhaps it was just his turn to be mess-cook. It might have been any one of innumerable minor infractions of rules that introduced this sailor to "spuds" and the "glory hole."



Day after day and no mail for him; no one knows his address as yet. Then one fine day comes her letter, with x's at the end and the news that a cake is on the way.



He doesn't know where he and his companions are going; he may not even know the name of his ship. But every man wears a smile when it is his time to be "shipped out" to sea. With his bag and hammock on his shoulder he takes leave of his friends and promises to write soon.



Early in 1916 the War Department purchased and shipped to Hawaii three 45-horsepower tractors developed for the special use of our army. Shortly afterward the Ninth U. S. Field Artillery became the first completely motorized artillery regiment in the history of the world.

Twenty-seven ordnance-type tractors, about sixty motor trucks and over forty motorcycles with side cars constituted the power for the regiment. This was nearly a year before we entered the war! Not a horse or mule was included—American factories furnished everything.

"And So the Guns Got There"

By P. M. HOLLISTER

LUDENDORFF launched a drive. Fifty divisions threw themselves against the Allied line and beat it back—one day, two days, five days. Then followed a lull until the Hun artillery came up to blast the way again. Four drives—still he couldn't get through.

Why? Because he had no way to move his guns as fast as his attacking troops, and because troops alone cannot weather our rain of steel.

But the Yank, already started for Berlin, kept on going and the artillery went with him. We took the American farm tractor, armored it and gave it the speed and legs to haul a six-inch gun anywhere a tank can go and twice as fast. Along with the artillery went motor supply trains to feed the guns, and repair shops on wheels to keep them in working order.

When the war ended the War Department was sending General Pershing the finest motor artillery equipment with which any army in the world is blessed. Ten thousand speedy tractors had arrived or were on their way "over there," and with them the thousands of repair, supply and transport trucks, the observation and dispatch cars, necessary to maintain, supply and control an army's guns in action.

The idea of motorized artillery is not entirely new. But it has been realized largely through the recent great commercial development in motor trucks and "track-laying" tractors.

The Ordnance Department began as early as 1903 to tackle the problem of motor transport. A combined battery and supply truck took several trial trips, in which it behaved well, but the six-ton outfit was too heavy to keep up with its battery under the stiff conditions of varying "terrain." After this early test the Ordnance, Quartermaster and other corps kept almost constantly at their first problem, the working out of suitable motor trucks for transport service. Until ordinary mule supply trains could be dispensed with there was, of course, little hope of applying motor power to such important units as the guns themselves.

It should be understood that the transport problems of the Ordnance and Quartermaster branches were not the same. Ordnance Department vehicles were issued to the field artillery, were driven and handled by the field artillery, and were usually of types that are most at home where there are no roads—cross-country runners. The Quartermaster Corps—now succeeded by the Motor Transport Corps—handled its own vehicles, usually for general transportation work, and on reasonably good roads in the rear of the combatant troops.

The success of an army depends largely upon its artillery vehicles. If the guns are not brought up promptly after a victorious rush, the advantage may be lost. Conversely, retreat may become a disaster if the guns cannot be moved back out of the hands of the enemy. The enormous increase in artillery in a modern army requires that the Ordnance Department furnish a tremendous quantity of vehicles, a quantity which may not be published, but which makes even the historian's romantic conception of the hordes of Cyrus look like a one-ring circus pageant.

Possibly the first army officer to foresee the severe conditions under which guns must be moved in modern warfare was Lieutenant (now Colonel) B. F. Miller, who inspected a farm tractor of the track or crawler type, and afterward suggested that it would be ideal for hauling siege artillery. The project of demonstrations was laid before the Bureau of Ordnance and Fortification as early as 1913, but at that time the army was regarded in Congress as a necessary evil, rather than a necessity, and funds for experimental purposes were very meager. In May, 1915, however, the Ordnance Department arranged a series of tests at the Rock Island Arsenal for all commercial vehicles—motor trucks,

wheel-type tractors and track-laying tractors ("crawlers")—tests which seemed to promise usefulness in hauling batteries. Combinations of mud and heavy grades duplicated the conditions with which European armies were confronted in the crater fields of France. Out of these tests came the conclusion that batteries could be safely motorized, as mechanical equipment already available showed itself capable of hauling both guns and supplies anywhere that horse or mule teams could take them.

In these tests the motor trucks with power applied to all four wheels negotiated grades and wet ground successfully with body loads equivalent to the ammunition carried by six ordinary caissons. In other tests each one showed capacity for half a section of heavy field artillery over plowed ground. For towing, however, the most effective vehicle proved to be a huge "crawler" tractor such as the British had been using for nearly a year on their various fronts. This tractor, rated at seventy-five horsepower, easily handled two complete sections of six-inch howitzer material through wet gumbo soil and was judged adequate to lead an entire section under any conditions which might be found in actual warfare.

From demonstrations of strictly commercial cars the Field Artillery Board calculated that on a 4.7-inch gun or 6-inch howitzer battery the replacement of horses by trucks and tractors would effect a saving of \$40,000 in horses alone, \$23,000 in caissons, \$11,000 in harness and \$2,000 in miscellaneous equipment, as against an expenditure of \$40,000 for trucks and tractors, including spare parts, or a net saving of \$36,000 per battery in initial cost. An annual saving of close to \$30,000 per battery for maintenance was also estimated. All these figures were based on home prices of that date, which were even less favorable to motor transport than those of today. Add to this the tactical advantage of ability to take guns across country where horses could not travel, the great saving in road space on the march, the saving in man power, the gain in endurance and the increase in speed, and there is small wonder that ordnance officers saw visions of wonderful efficiency in motor equipment.

The ship problem was not then the menace that it later became—the *Lusitania* was still afloat and we were not in the war—but ships may have helped decide in favor of motor traction. Saving scores of horses per battery and constituting a dozen tractors and trucks was only the beginning. Substituting the power packed in gasoline for the bulky forage of the horse artillery meant saving many precious yards of cargo space on every round trip through the danger zone. Motor equipment, too, would exchange 76 drivers to every four-gun battery for but 13 chauffeurs—fifteen men more on the firing line for every one of the thousands of guns behind it. Uncle Sam's fighting professors were watching world events and preparing for emergencies, even though we were still writing notes to Berlin.

"Track-laying" tractors for heavy towing and four-wheel trucks for carrying and light towing were the types selected for development. The British and French were using thousands of American farm tractors, and the great 75 and 120 horsepower sizes had already been adapted and thoroughly tested in war service. But neither the French nor British had worked out complete, self-sustaining motor brigades, including guns of all sizes. Our army experts had to build from the ground up. For heavy mobile artillery the ordnance staff decided tentatively upon a "track-layer" of about 50-horsepower, to weigh around 13,000 pounds, and a farm tractor of this type was tested out at Fort Sill, Okla., in November, 1915, by the Field Artillery Board under the supervision

of Colonel (now Brigadier General) Granger Adams. The load consisted of a complete section, two 4.7-inch guns, caisson and limbers with filled chests, a total of about 17,000 pounds. Grades up to 30 and 40 per cent. were climbed, according to Captain Bryden's report, and railway bridges and culverts crossed with ease, a feat impossible with animal traction. The section was maneuvered in a black mud wallow until the gun rested on its trail and apron, but the tractor proceeded to firmer footing and pulled it out with the aid of a cable. Then, at the close of the tests, the "tractor" loaded itself in a few moments upon a railway flat car, ready for the return trip to the factory.

The ease with which the tractor performed the work of two eight-horse teams under conditions where horses could not be used convinced the officers present that a motor battery could safely depend upon such a tractor to handle a complete section of a 4.7 or 6 inch material anywhere under war conditions.

But an army needs more than big-gun batteries. There were 3-inch field guns to handle as well. The U. S. Engineer Corps in Texas had been testing out a smaller "tractor" of higher speed for pontoon bridge work; rustling heavy pontoons, fording streams and taking bulky material into favorable locations quickly without the back muscles of the enlisted men. This 18-horsepower model in an ordnance test took a gun and caisson through muddy ponds, over railway embankments and across piles of rocky debris at a rate that threatened to leave nothing of the cannon to interest even a junk dealer. Here was a tractor traveling at the road speed of a motor truck and still trailing a gun. A new vista of possibility opened. This model and a smaller brother, 12-horsepower, were taken as a basis for motive power to supersede the dashing six-horse teams of the old regular army.

Meanwhile we declared war. A Motor Equipment Section was organized in the Engineering Division of the Ordnance Department, with Major (now Colonel) L. B. Moody in charge. Two standardized military tractors of 5 tons and 2½ tons which are unquestionably the finest equipment for moving light field-pieces the world has ever seen were turned out. The five-ton tractor was tested in June at Rock Creek Park, near Washington, before Secretary Baker, General March, many foreign officers and committees from both Houses of Congress. This tractor, then already in quantity production, dragged a 4.7-inch gun up grades, through woods and across mud wallows that had stopped the huge British tank "Britannia." It finished the test by taking its load down an asphalt street at 12 miles per hour without leaving a mark on the pavement. Another one traveled from Detroit to Dayton, Ohio, 225 miles, in thirty-four hours, a non-stop run averaging three times the plowing speed of an ordinary tractor, and then went on a 2,500-mile endurance run. The 2½-ton tractor, designed especially for 3-inch guns, travels at a speed of fifteen miles per hour or better, and like the others, turns in its own length.

The first public demonstration of these military tractors was made before members of the Society of Automotive Engineers, at Dayton, Ohio. With them was shown the special motor truck equipment which has been developed by the Ordnance Department and various truck manufacturers. The exhibit included the new ordnance "Militor"—a three-ton truck tractor, driven by a Liberty truck motor, and capable of serving either as a carrying vehicle or gun tractor at high speed, or, by a transfer of gears, as a heavy towing tractor at low speed.

Major M. B. Morgan, assistant to the chief of motor equipment, explains that the truck equipment is usually

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The Story of a Sacrifice

Continued from last week

By LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND,
LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent



Flashlight of the regimental postcommand telephone and orders room established in an old German dugout sufficiently in the bowels of the earth to withstand anything up to a "210." Here the reports of the battle came in.



Prisoners hot off the griddle. These men are in good physical condition and were apparently well fed. The Allies now know definitely the civilian population of Germany was starved, that the troops might be supplied with food.

BY that time new rumors were in the air. They did seem plausible. Not one message had been received from the advancing columns for at least an hour, and the report was that they had been cut off and captured. What made these rumors so plausible was that there had been not only plenty of evidence to be heard and seen of a strong boche counterattack, but from the beginning of the dawn hour the superiority of their five divisions' weight of artillery on the plain had been depressingly obvious. Men who had fought at Chemins des Dames and at Château-Thierry said that the enemy barrage exceeded anything that they had ever experienced.

We decided to move on to the other outpost at Wadonville, which was on the extreme right flank of our division. There they might have some wires through—a possibility—and what was more likely, they might have had some runners come in. At the extreme end of the straggling town we found ourselves in a zone of quiet. By crawling up on the side of an old stone house, which the Germans had made into a pill box, we were able to get a pretty fair view. Betwixt sight and sound we could ascertain that our own barrage was covering a circle beyond Marcheville, and the German barrage was on the town and on this side of it. From this, and from the rattle of their machine-gun fire, we decided that the boche was launching another, and even stronger, counterattack. This evidence was this much encouraging—if they were counterattacking, our forces had at least not been captured.

Outside of Wadonville the Hun kept us in the ditch for half an hour, giving us a chance to talk things over and indulge in general ruminations. It may have been the one wonderful chance to photograph the dust and smoke and flying rubble of a substantial stone town being knocked to pieces, but the whine of those splinters aimlessly seeking a target developed a substantial desire in me to lie well within the confines of our ditch and gaze at the poetry of the passing clouds in the sky. That rather isolated town, when the Hun finally allowed us to enter, was interesting, particularly when one of the officers said: "If they should come after us here in a general counterattack, the first thing we would know about it would be a stiff machine-gun fire over there." He pointed with his thumb. "They could drop a box barrage around us, and it would be a cinch to come over." He had hardly folded his thumb away and shut his lips before there was an overpowering rattle of enemy machine-gun fire from the very direction he had indicated.

We did gather some important information. Two runners came through, and some intelligent stragglers. Combining what we heard and saw, and what I gathered later from the officers and men who were actually engaged in the Marcheville struggle,

whether a less experienced "bear cat" fighter than "Hiking Hi" Bearrs would have dared try to clear those streets, but he had waded into enough Filipino villages to know that determination and action—immediate, decisive, lightning-like action—escapes far more bullets than does any halting to think things over. His men were upon those boches with a Yankee yell. Our machine guns, our Stokes mortars, and our rifle-fire and grenades took their toll of victims before we closed in with the bayonet. We cleaned out a goody corner of the town and established ourselves before they really knew what had happened.

In the meantime Major Thompson, at the head of another column, had managed to gain a footing in the other end of the town. He was not able, however, to establish any connection with Colonel Bearrs, nor until late in the afternoon to maintain liaison with the rear. I believe that five of his runners were killed in the morning. It was this long lack of any report of his forces which led to a persistent rumor of his capture.

With the ends of the town only in our possession, holding on was something like gripping a bull's horns. It was certain that the boche would call wildly for a supporting counterattack and reinforcements, and that it would all be coming with only a few minutes' waiting. (There were five counterattacks before nightfall.)



When all the runners were killed, doughboys came to the P. C. (postcommand) to volunteer for the job. Many of them paid with their lives.

Colonel Bearrs established his P. C. in a captured concrete pill box. It was a compliment to the boche engineering ability that that pill box withstood not only the peppering of the 77's and the 88's (the Austrian gun which is one of the most deadly field-pieces ever invented) but also stood up under several 155's, and what were thought to be a couple of 210's. The boche decided (and this time he correctly diagnosed the truth) that those Yankees were there either to stick or to perish. There wouldn't be any such thing as capture. At one time it certainly did look like extermination. Colonel Bearrs told me later about the picture in his pill box. Colonel Howard had decided that he would at least smoke one last cigaret. He sat looking thoughtfully at the floor. Major Lewis, just out from a long siege in the hospital from wounds and gassing, looked up and smiled. You might annihilate those men, but they never could be whipped.

When a joining up was finally made with Major Thompson, the combined forces cleared out the town with the bayonet—temporarily. But they were unable to communicate with their batteries for a much-needed barrage. Several runners had been sent back, but none had got through. Major L—, an aide from brigade headquarters, who had asked to be allowed to go with the column as an observer, volunteered to carry back a message. Colonel Bearrs consented, as the job urgently needed a man of initiative, but added that there must be a second runner. A doughboy immediately volunteered. The two started. They managed to wriggle along in safety for about five hundred yards, when the doughboy was killed instantly. The major continued on with the message, which he delivered at Saulx. He had accomplished his full duty, but he did not see it that way. He judged that another counterattack was about to come over. He found sixteen men lost from their units. He called upon them to follow him and they started. They worked their way back, and took the last hundred yards on the gallop. "I never saw anything like it," said Colonel Bearrs to me. "The shells were bursting all around them and the machine guns were barking, but they hurdled over the wire like mad men, and came straight for the P. C. and reached us without a serious casualty."

"What did you come back here for?" demanded the colonel.

"I thought sixteen more rifles might help," said the major.

They had their chance to help very quickly. To withstand the pressure of this new attack, Major L— swung out with a platoon to meet the onslaught. This time he did not escape. A bullet struck him in the breast, close to the shoulder. The boches, however, were again driven back. Major L— was lying in

Continued on page 696

Healing the War Wounds of Halifax

By EARLE HOOKER EATON



One of the many homes wrecked by the fearful explosion on board the munitions steamer *Mont Blanc* on December 6, 1917. Canada is giving new homes to all former occupants of houses hopelessly shattered like this.



A typical dwelling erected by the Relief Commission to replace a building demolished by the munitions steamer's unintentional bombardment of the town. It is planned to build and furnish 1000 houses for sufferers from the explosion.

A BENEVOLENT oligarchy, legally established by the Canadian Government, and consisting of T. Sherman Rogers, K. C., William Bernard Wallace and Frederick Luther Fowke, are hard at work re-planning and rebuilding the devastated area of Halifax and recompensing and otherwise caring for the thousands of victims of the explosion of December 6, 1917, when the Belgian Relief Ship *Imo* rammed the French munitions ship *Mont Blanc*. Few men have ever had such broad powers and responsibilities conferred upon them, but these were an absolute necessity owing to the many conflicting interests involved and the difficult problems to be solved. The explosion caused civic chaos in part of the city, and a benevolent oligarchy was needed to straighten matters out. Hence the Halifax Relief Commission, consisting of the men above named, who act as a board of directors, with their secretary, Ralph P. Bell, as general manager of the work. This work is divided into nine departments: finance, reconstruction, rehabilitation (including medical, social service and pensions), medical, claims, housing, appraisal, legal and architectural.

There still remains in certain quarters the impression that Halifax was practically destroyed by the explosion. This is incorrect. Only about one-fifth of the city was devastated and this part, as well as the town of Dartmouth and portions of the municipality of the County of Halifax, compose the territory which is the field of work of the commission. However, the blow dealt the

city was terrible, supplemented as it was by the horrors of fire and blizzard, and the work of the commission has been of titanic proportions.

Two thousand people were killed by the explosion, between 5000 and 6000 wounded, 1000 seriously disabled, 36 made totally blind; between 300 and 400 lost one eye or had their eyes seriously injured, and between \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. When the disaster occurred the strong men of the community at once took command and by herculean efforts cared for the injured, the homeless, and the orphans, buried the dead and housed and fed thousands who were without shelter and exposed to the rigors of the coldest weather Halifax had ever experienced. Temporary homes, accommodating 5000 people, were built at the rate of one four-room apartment and bath every hour; hospitals for 4000 patients were opened; food stations with a food distribution service covering 17,000 people were organized; clothing depots, fuel depots and other emergency relief stations, including a transportation service of about 40 motor trucks and 75 passenger vehicles and a registration department to put loved ones in touch with one another or inform them of the fate of those supposed to have been killed or lost, were soon in operation; and there was also organized a mortuary department which handled 2000 bodies without one serious complaint.

In addition, temporary shelters for the people who were homeless, during the period between the disaster and the date when they were able to enter temporary homes, were provided, and millions of dollars were expended for this purpose. The money came from the Imperial Government, which contributed \$5,000,000, from the Canadian Government, which granted \$5,000,000, and from the whole world, which opened its heart and its purse-strings in a manner that won the profound gratitude of Halifax and the admiration of humanitarians.

The great task now facing the commission is paying the claims of the worthy, housing the people who lost their homes, seeing that they have household furnishings practically as good as they had before the disaster; caring for people made helpless by the explosion, and for dependents of the dead and the incapacitated.

This has been made possible by the high-minded attitude assumed by the Canadian Government. The latter took the view that the explosion was an emergency of the war from which the inhabitants of Halifax and vicinity had suffered without fault on their part, and that the Government should provide "reasonable and even generous relief" for them. Although \$5,000,000 had already been appropriated for this purpose, an additional sum of \$7,000,000 was granted. The British Imperial Government's grant was \$5,000,000, public donations \$3,500,000; consequently the whole sum available for temporary and permanent relief was \$20,500,000, of which over \$4,000,000 has already been expended for temporary relief alone.

The Halifax Relief Commission has already paid between 12,000 and 15,000 claims for household and personal effects; the losses of small business men and traders have been made good; permanent pensions and disability allowances for 500 people have been settled; and 400 permanent homes are under way and will be completed for use the coming winter.

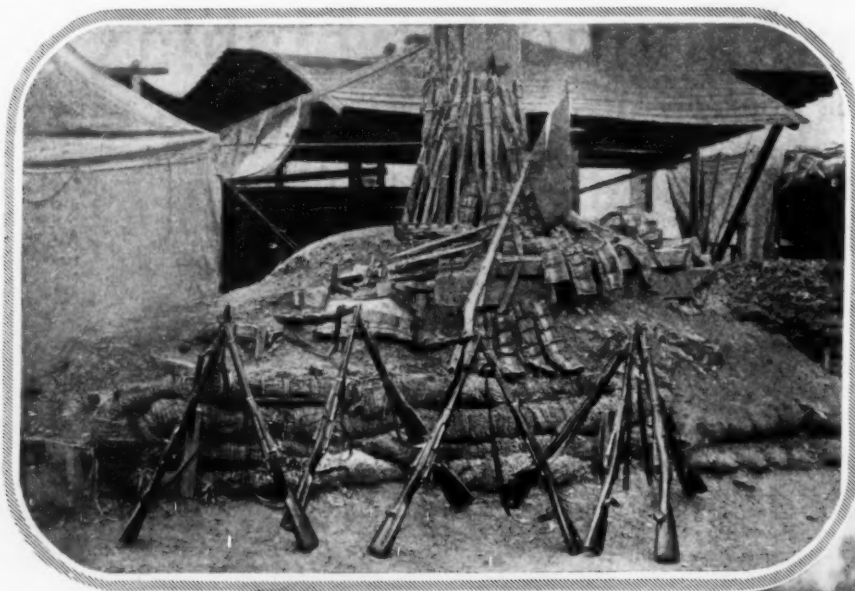
The commissioners are authorized to pay in full all claims duly established to an amount not exceeding \$5,000 on behalf of any one person, and have "a full and absolute discretion" in this matter, as well as in respect of amounts exceeding that sum, being governed by the "principle of just and reasonable relief." All sorts of legal complications, followed by lawsuits, resulted

Continued on page 702



A twelvemonth's change. In the upper picture is given a glimpse of the devastated area of the city just after the disaster of a year ago. The lower picture shows the same district after

many new houses have been built upon it. As the section is being reconstructed, it is being made more modern and more beautiful. It stands like a fine memorial of the great disaster.



Guns, small and side arms and ammunition captured from the Bolsheviks by the Czechoslovaks during the fighting at Vladivostok. Vladivostok has been one vast storehouse for munitions and an increasing supply piled up during 1914-15-16 and 17 owing to the poor railroad facilities and the machinations of German agents who wished to keep supplies out of Russia to weaken her.



French soldiers at a field kitchen. Many of the French soldiers are from French Indo-China, though several companies are veterans from the west front. French helmets are much in evidence and as no shrapnel is used in Vladivostok, are not exchanged for tin hats.



French troops at the left going into field camp on a campaign to clean up roving Bolshevik bands.



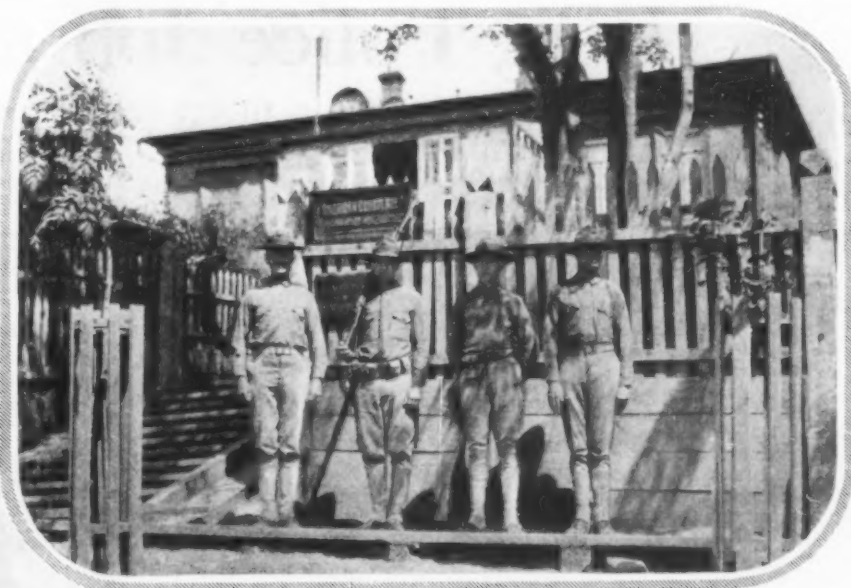
Col. Marrows, in command, superintends the cleaning up at a Vladivostok depot.

The Rainbow Guard Siberia Clean

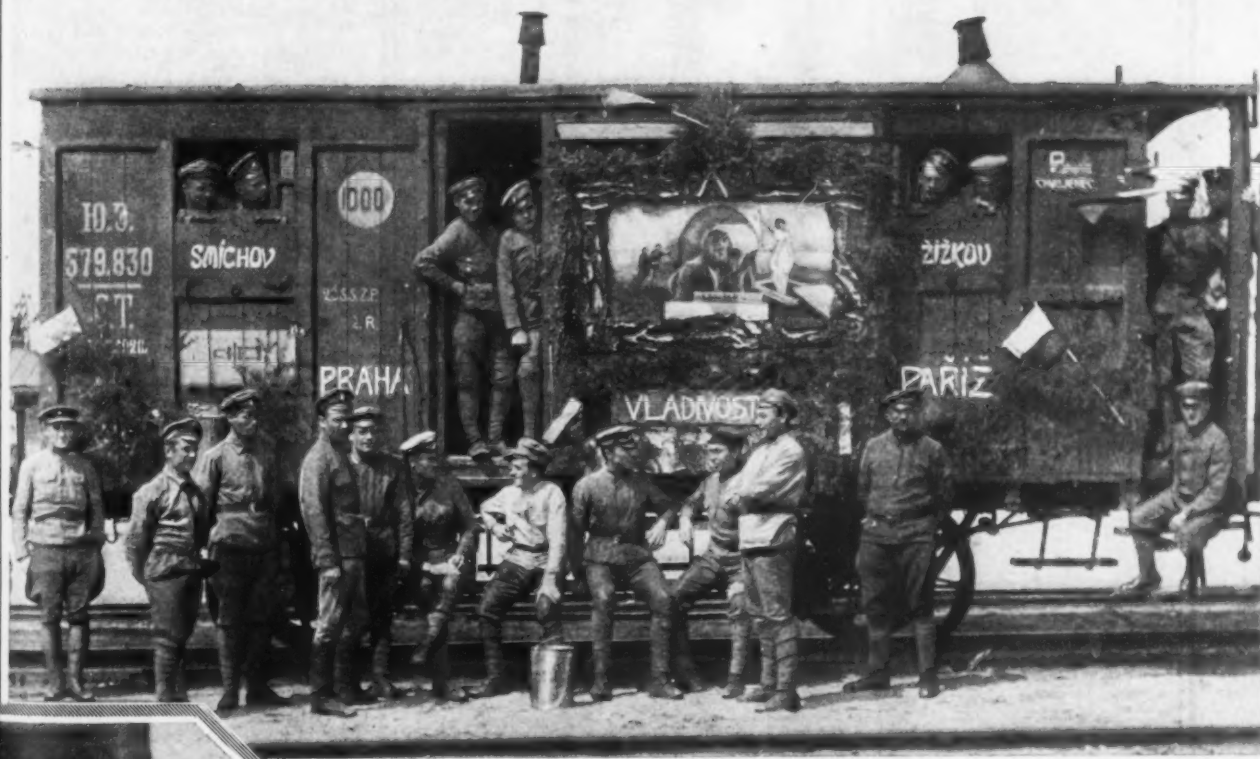
Photographs by DONALD C. THOMPSON
Now Occupying the Vladivostok

Guard Sweeps Eastern n of Bolshevism

PERSON SLIE'S Staff Photographer, of the Allied Troops
the V... territory of Northern Asia



American marines on guard at the American Consulate in Vladivostok. During the black days in Vladivostok before the better element gained the upper hand the Allies' consulates were subject to grave danger from the Bolsheviks. The Czechoslovaks after gaining control of the city policed it until the arrival of the Allies' Rainbow Guard. Mr. John K. Caldwell is our Consul.



A Y. M. C. A. "club car" for Czechoslovaks on the railroad running west from Vladivostok. Box cars are not new to these soldiers, for much traveling in Russia has been done in them. The Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross have done splendid work there.



French troops and machine guns take the field. Against them the Bolsheviks have little chance.

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a U. S. Infantry regi-
ding of army supplies
iron is at the left.

A Big Police Job for Uncle Sam

By HENRY FARRAND GRIFFIN

IT is becoming increasingly clear that peace will have its critical problems no less than war. If the war of nations is not to develop into a war of classes, the victorious Allies and the United States must promptly undertake the tremendously difficult task of policing and provisioning Central Europe. As a result of the armistice and a partial lifting of the veil of censorship, we are beginning to realize how seriously Europe has been infected with Bolshevism. It is not limited, either, to Russia and the disintegrating remnants of enemy states. It has spread to neutral countries, and we have as yet no means of knowing how far the Allied nations have been affected. But we do know enough to make it clear that even though Germany has been made powerless, it may be some time before it will be safe to demobilize the well-disciplined British, French and American armies.

All questions of sentiment and humanity aside, it is obvious that we must feed the starving millions of Central Europe, and do it promptly, for the very practical reason that hunger is always the mother of anarchy. And if anarchy, comparable to that now existing in Russia, is allowed to spread much further in Europe, it may be absolutely impossible for the coming peace conference to arrive at any settlement that will assure us an enduring peace.

What of Russia?

The handling of the perplexing Russian situation is likely to set the precedent for the solution of all these problems. We must not forget that although the Central Empires have surrendered, the Allies and the United States are still carrying on war against Bolshevik Russia. It is a very significant fact that friendly diplomatic relations are being established between the new German Socialistic government and the Russian Bolsheviks. This follows the Imperial German Government's dismissal of the Bolshevik ambassador because of his propaganda activities in Berlin. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the armistice conditions have been amended to permit the German troops now occupying portions of the former Russian Empire to remain until the Allies are ready to replace these forces with their own armies of occupation. What will happen if the Bolshevik factions in the German Socialistic government gain the upper hand, or the present German troops of occupation go over to the Bolsheviks? Neither of these contingencies is at all impossible. For the present the more conservative Majority Socialists have the upper hand in Germany. But in the first stages of the Russian Revolution the moderate Socialists and the Liberals likewise were in control, and they were soon displaced by the Bolshevik radicals.

The fact is that Socialists and radicals of various sorts now control the chaotic and dictatorial governments of not only Russia, but also most of Central Europe. Revolutionary socialistic movements are also threatening Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Spain. If the present grave food shortages in Europe are permitted to develop into famine conditions, there is no telling where popular unrest may explode into violent revolution. The United States and Allied governments are fully aware of this danger, and Mr. Hoover has been sent abroad to take up the gigantic task of revictualing Europe.

As previously suggested, the han-

dling of the Russian situation will set the precedent for our policy in this whole complicated problem. And it is unfortunately true that there is no real unity of opinion

in this and Allied countries as to the right policy in regard to Russia. Two diametrically opposed theories have been developed. The first, and probably the more widely held, opinion proposes that we play a strong hand in Russia, and still further develop our intervention by force of arms to overthrow the Bolshevik government and then to supervise the meeting of a Constituent Assembly that will decide upon a permanent form of Russian government. From a military aspect this would be a very big undertaking that would require the employment of large Allied and American forces, since Russia is a country of magnificent distances with very inadequate railroad communications. Yet, since the Allies control most of the world's food supply, and the collapse of Germany opens a way for the Allied fleets through the Baltic to Cronstadt and Petrograd, Bolshevik Russia could in time be beaten or starved into submission. The real danger of such a course of action would be that it might conceivably unite all the Bolshevik elements of Russia and Central Europe in a desperate resistance that would entail widespread class war and a reign of terror throughout much of Europe.

The second policy suggested for dealing with Russia and other Bolshevik factions is a policy of political non-intervention coupled with economic assistance, more particularly along the lines of food supply. In both the United States and Allied countries this at present represents a minority opinion, held for the most part by the more radical political and labor elements. This, in the United States, is the same body of opinion that energetically opposed intervention in Mexico. It gains its practical importance from the fact that in the past President Wilson has unquestionably leaned toward this policy of non-intervention. Yet, for all his opposition to intervention, Mr. Wilson did in fact intervene in Mexico, not once, but twice. And for all his reluctance to intervene in Russia, American troops are now fighting the Bolsheviks.

Germany Made Powerless

On all of these exceedingly complex conditions the terms of the armistice accepted by Germany have an important bearing. As to any possibility of continued resistance to the armies of the United States and the Allies west of the Rhine, Germany has been rendered absolutely powerless, and the Allies will hold bridgeheads across the Rhine that will permit instant and effective invasion of Germany at any moment. A large proportion of the German army's artillery and other all-important war equipment must be surrendered to the Allies. All modern German submarines and the most powerful and modern surface warships must also be surrendered. But there is one important point to be observed. There is no stipulation for demobilization within Germany and the German army withdrawing across the Rhine retains a sufficient supply of arms, artillery and munitions to permit either widespread civil war or energetic resistance to further Allied intervention in Germany for police purposes. There are possibilities enough for serious trouble in all this, but the chief point of safety is that the German people are starving and utterly weary of war and fighting. It becomes increasingly clear that our control of the world's food supply is going to be the greatest factor making for law and order in Europe.



THE NEW COP

FRONT BY ARTHUR NAUGHTON

The Word that Meant so Much



"Victory!" famous in history and in heroic novels is a word little appreciated by most human beings until such a day as November 11, 1918. Cincinnati mingled thanksgiving with humor. This may prove a prophetic joke.



The Victory celebration in Chicago, where, in spite of Mayor Thompson, the joy of a patriotic people overflowed the city and brought on a day and night of happiness. It was truly a wonderful jollification.

Louis crowds were second to none in celebrating the glorious end to the war. Whatever human ingenuity could devise under the stress of happiness was put into effect for the celebration of the event, one of the most important in all human history.

When the glad tidings came little old New York rose to the occasion and duplicated the celebration of the previous Thursday's hoax. There were numerous impromptu parades, infinite noise-making, and universal display of flags and bunting. Business generally was suspended and everybody indulged in happy anticipation of the benefits to accrue to the world from the return of peace.



The Roll of Honor



Lieut. J. Hunter Wickersham, Denver, Colo., 353rd Inf., a poet, killed in action in France.



Lieut. Charles A. Shaw, Pattonburg, Mo., 33rd Inf., 32nd Degree Mason, killed in action.



Lieut. E. Porter Alexander, Duluth, Minn., grandson of Gen. E. P. Alexander, killed in action.



Lieut. Percy R. Preston, Denver, Colo., 138th Inf., killed, bravely leading his men in action.



Capt. Iva C. Hoopes, Ipava, Ill., commander 12th Machine-Gun Battalion, killed in action.



Maj. Wm. J. Bland, Kansas City, Mo., 356th Inf., killed fighting the Huns in the St. Mihiel Drive.



Lieut. Frank E. Hollingsworth, San Francisco, 8th U. S. Aero Squadron, killed in accident.



Lieut. John J. Goodfellow, Jr., San Angelo, Texas, 24th Aero Squadron, killed in action.



Lieut. Benj. L. Curtis, Northampton, Mass., 167th Inf., killed in action at Chateau-Thierry.



Lieut. Vernon D. Hart, Stamford, Texas, 360th Inf., who was killed in action at St. Mihiel.



Cadet Frank J. Oliver, Chicago, Ill., killed in airplane collision at Richfield, Waco, Texas.



Lieut. Robt. E. Bentley, Clifton, O., 147th Inf., the Fighting First of Cincinnati, killed at Verdun.



Lieut. Willet C. Barrett, Newport, R. I., 167th Inf., killed while leading his men in action.



Lieut. Lester Wallace Kern, Annandale, N. Y., 106th Inf., was killed in action. Age, 24.



Lieut. Jos. W. Freeman, Wetumpka, Ala., killed by shrapnel on the U. S. S. *Ticonderoga*.



Lieut. Max Marowitz, McKeesport, Pa., killed giving first aid to wounded men on battlefield.



Lieut. Frank D. Hazeltine, Belfast, Maine, 101st Inf., killed in action in France, not long ago.



Lieut. Hugo L. Stock, Madison, Wis., killed in airplane accident. He was 29 years old.



Lieut. Charles A. Cusick, killed in action in France. His home was in West New York, N. J.



Ensign Albert F. Stafford, Santa Barbara, Calif., lost when the *Ticonderoga* was torpedoed.



Lieut. T. Robert Hoyer, Milwaukee, 23rd U. S. Inf., killed leading his men against the Hun.



Lieut. Ralph W. Tippet, killed in a recent action in France. His home was in Appleton, Wis.



Lieut. Raymond Moore, Jr., Peekskill, N. Y., British Flying Corps, was killed at Epinette.



Capt. Jos. McConnell, 101st Regiment, U. S. Inf., killed in the late drive on St. Mihiel.



Lieut. Elbert C. Baker, Easton, Pa., 371st Colored Regiment, was killed on the west front.



Lieut. James E. Boteler, Remington, Va., 320th Inf., killed in action at the front in France.



Lieut. Jarvis L. Offutt, Omaha, Nebr., killed gallantly leading his men in action in France.



Lieut. Frank M. Glendenning, Pitcairn, Pa., 111th Inf., fell in the great fight at Fismette.



Lieut. Everett S. Fick, Winfield, La., 125th Inf., died from wounds received at the Marne.



Lieut. R. N. Burston, Middleton, Del., recently fell on one of the battlefields of France.

About Dollars and Gears

This Torbensen talk is about saving money. You may consult engineers as to the mechanical efficiency of different types of truck drives, but what you yourself are interested in will be the *commercial efficiency*; that is, the relation between the *ton miles of service* and the *cost* of gasoline, oil, tires, maintenance and depreciation. The following paragraphs will show you why Torbensen Internal Gear Drive is so economical to operate and maintain.

Ⓢ

Savings in Gas and Oil

The reason why the ablest truck engineers have adopted the Torbensen Drive may be summed up in this bare statement:—The Torbensen Internal Gear Drive loses through friction the smallest amount of engine power at all speeds and loads of any form of truck drive.

The little pinion within the internal gear *rolls*—other types of gears have a sliding action. The friction in rolling contact is much less than in sliding contact and absorbs less power. Saving power means lower costs for gasoline and oil.

Ⓢ

Savings in Tires

Tires are a big item of truck upkeep cost. One of the biggest tire manufacturers has made precise tests which prove conclusively that one pound carried on the axle without springs will cause as much tire wear as nine or ten pounds carried on the rear axle springs.

• On a one-ton truck, the Torbensen rear axle weighs 365 pounds while another design of truck axle of the same carrying capacity weighs 750 pounds. This gives Torbensen an advantage of 385 pounds less unsprung weight. This means that the other form of truck drive involves a tire expense when operated without load as great as the Torbensen equipped truck carrying 3465 pounds of payload.

The Torbensen equipped truck will give very much greater tire mileage than the truck which has the heavier axle. The heavier axle will pound itself into the repair shop or scrap heap long before the Torbensen axle shows undue evidence of wear and tear.

Ⓢ

Savings on Repairs

Speaking of repairs, compare the Torbensen Axle with any other form. Note how all revolving parts are protected by roller bearings or ball bearings which will wear for hundreds of thousands of miles. No chains or sprockets exposed to the dust and dirt, and no gears with sliding tooth contacts which can be ruined completely by operating five minutes without oiling. We certainly do not want to encourage neglect, but the Torbensen axle will stand more abuse in the way of lack of lubrication and overloading than any other form of axle.

Note Torbensen accessibility. The inspection cap can be taken off the differential housing in three minutes, enabling you to inspect the differential and bevel gears. See how easily the jack shaft and pinion can be removed. With some axles, it is necessary to remove the axle from under the truck to enable you to examine the differential.

There are more Torbensen Internal Gear Drive axles in service than any other commercial car truck axle ever built. Any man who is familiar with one size is able to adjust and repair any size, because they are all similar. Mechanics know the Torbensen axle and can repair it quickly and economically.

Ⓢ

It is these basic economies of a Torbensen Drive—savings on gas and oil, savings on tires, savings on repairs, which have made us the largest builders in the world of rear axles for trucks.



THE TORBENSEN AXLE COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

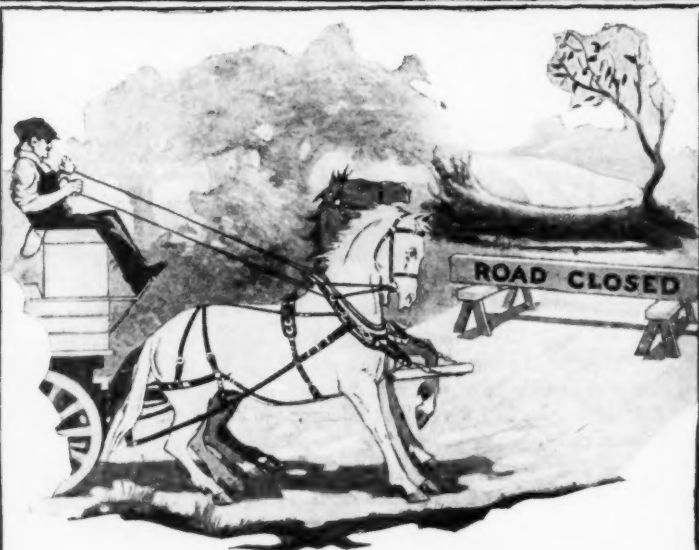
Largest Builder in the World of Rear Axles for Motor Trucks

TORBENSEN

INTERNAL GEAR
TRUCK

Ⓢ

DRIVE



No Passing Through

The main road—the only good one for miles around. A tree falls across it—and traffic is paralyzed. You don't want to go around. Bad luck indeed.

It's more than bad luck when it occurs in your own body. Constipation can wreck your system, because *there isn't any way around*. Food waste collects in your lower intestines and blocks the passage. Leave it there, and it stagnates and causes increased fermentation and production of poisonous substances, which are absorbed into the blood and carried all over the body.

But the Nujol Treatment will help Nature to clear the passage, easily, smoothly and harmlessly. Pills, salts, castor oil, mineral waters, etc., may clear the way temporarily, but they are attended by griping pains, weakening of the muscles of the intestines, induction of abnormal dryness, all of which increase liability to another and a more serious traffic jam before long.

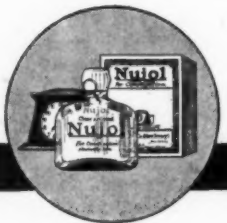
Police your own body-traffic with Nujol. Pass your food waste out of your system at regular hours, just as you wash your face at *habitual* times. Nujol is not a drug. It acts easily, harmlessly, naturally. Nature intends your bowels to be regular. A bottle of Nujol on the shelf of the medicine cupboard will remind you to *help* them in the natural way. Ask your druggist.

Warning: Nujol is sold only in sealed bottles bearing the Nujol Trade Mark. All druggists in U. S. and Canada. Insist on Nujol. You may suffer from substitutes.

Nujol Laboratories
STANDARD OIL CO. (NEW JERSEY)
50 Broadway, New York

Nujol For Constipation

Write for free booklet "Thirty Feet of Danger" to Nujol Laboratories, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) 50 Broadway, New York City.



"Regular as Clockwork"

Watching the Nation's Business

By THOMAS F. LOGAN

LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Our Ships After the War

WILL America hold on to the tonnage she has constructed during the war? The question is raised in many quarters abroad. Foreign newspapers and statesmen have not hesitated to put forward the suggestion that it would be fair play to turn over some of our shipping to them. Their yards have been monopolized almost by construction and repair of fighting ships, and repair of merchant ships. It is asserted that this was for the common good and that the nations that gave up the profitable construction of merchant ships ought not to suffer for it. An Allied pool of tonnage is suggested as a measure of adjustment. It is a proposal that will receive due consideration by our Government. Prejudices, very widespread prejudices, most certainly exist in America against the relinquishment of any of our ships, even those requisitioned in our yards from foreign contract when we entered the war. Great Britain did not help revive our broken-up merchant marine at the close of the Civil War, but took every advantage of her superior position to secure our commerce. These prejudices are supported by strong arguments from some of our leading financiers and public men. Such arguments will be given weight and influence if our associates in the war are not careful in the formulation of other early post-war policies. Newspaper reports that the Allies intend as soon as peace comes to withdraw the ships they loaned to take our army to Europe, thereby spreading over many months the period of transporting these troops home, will have a bad effect upon any plans for pooling Allied tonnage. Although we may not turn over any of our present fleets to the Allies, we have a great new industry in America that can provide them ships without limit. The sooner the Government allows our yards to accept foreign orders the better.

Financing Peace

War's toll of lives is soon completed. Its toll of dollars will be levied through many years to come. Secretary McAdoo has announced that there must be another Liberty Loan. The Government leaders declare that there will be no alterations in the pending eight-billion-dollar tax bill. Representative Kitchin, the repudiated majority leader of the House, says expenditures will total several billions for an indefinite period after the war and that the country may never again see a billion dollar Congress. Our financial sacrifices have only begun, indeed. The two million men abroad must be brought back. Many months will be required to transport them. Those who get back first can go to work and earn good salaries and wages again. Those whose return is deferred cannot justly be held down to the \$30.00 a month they were paid in wartime. If they are to be kept over there, they should be paid as civilians. The discrimination would not be removed merely by a plan of bringing back first those who have been longest on French soil. This is but one of the many phases of necessary peace expenditures. The great war debt already accumulated must be wiped out. The great obligations incurred through the War Risk Insurance law must be met. We will enter the peace conference committed to a declaration that we intend to gain no material thing for ourselves. In view of our tremendous sacrifices, however, this ought not to preclude some partial remuneration. The German ships and property seized in America would cover at least a small portion of our losses through submarine sinkings and war's destruction

and waste. The nation that caused and lost the war should bear a part of the burden she forced upon America.

Oil a Sinew of War

Germany has no mineral oil resources. That is one of the chief reasons she lost the war. The machinery of modern war cannot be operated successfully unless it is well lubricated with oil. Everything used in war, be it airplane, battleship, cannon or bayonet, needs petroleum products for its conservation or operation. Nothing else will suffice. Germany tried to make animal fats do. She used fats to grease the journal boxes of her railways and soon the German roads were in disreputable shape. Similarly her cannon rusted. Benzol, the pure chemical, was a poor substitute for gasoline for her airplanes. Want of oil fattered the conception of Germany's campaign in Galicia. Oil was in Galicia. Roumanian wells helped when that nation was occupied. The war has demonstrated the effectiveness of control of oil supply in compelling peace. It points a trenchant lesson against irresponsible confiscatory policies by governments owning oil. Mexico's unjustified decrees hang today over the heads of the oil interests of the world. They threaten future peace.

Reconstructing Prohibition

Stop-gap prohibition may not outlive the war. The President's orders and those of the Food Administration restricting the production of alcoholic beverages will die automatically. The Jones prohibition amendment to the Lever agricultural bill, which is in conference between the House and Senate as this is written, was put forward as a war measure, although it will not become effective until June 30, 1919. Opposition to it is strengthened by the imminence of peace. Some public men believe that the measure will be repealed when the reconstruction program is taken up, even if it passes in these final days of the war. Certainly peace will diminish the buncombe in the arguments for and against prohibition. The country will have an opportunity to reach a clearer decision. Patriotism and food conservation will not be confused with the issue. The soldiers who have seen how the people indulged moderately in beer and light wines in France will have their say.

Our Aircraft Program All Right

Attorney-General Gregory and Mr. Hughes, after long investigation, agree that the aircraft program is all right. Neither has anything but praise for the present management headed by Assistant Secretary of War John D. Ryan. It is heartening, after the entertainment of such dire misgivings by the American public, to get the word of a man like Judge Hughes that the future is one of promise. In going to the bottom of the aircraft matter, in assessing blame for early errors and misdeeds, and in completely establishing public confidence in the present aircraft administration, he has added another to his long list of important services to the Nation. What Mr. Hughes has done he has done thoroughly and well. He has been selected for the most difficult tasks and has shown his high patriotism by accepting them even at the sacrifice of his remunerative business. President Taft selected him as Chairman of the Committee on Second Class Postage, and he made a report that might well be the basis for legislation at this time. It was against the zone system, but in favor of a fair flat rate increase on second-class matter.

The Melting-Pot

Since the war began promoters of fake war charities have cheated Americans out of \$25,000,000.

It is estimated that there were 17,000 suicides in the United States in 1917, against about 25,000 fatal industrial accidents.

A negro arrested for "creating a disturbance" was taken from the jail at Sheffield, Ala., on a Sunday night recently by a mob and hanged.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has sustained a verdict ordering a bricklayers' union to pay \$4,000 damages to a firm of contractors for whom the union forbade its men to work.

The Methodist Board of Home Missions has decided to refuse further financial aid to any German church that fails to merge, when possible, with an English-speaking church.

So far this year the fire loss in the United States and Canada has been at the rate of \$280,000,000, against 267,000,000 last year. This is a sacrifice by carelessness or accident of \$750,000 a day.

A Brooklyn (N. Y.) thirteen-year-old girl committed suicide by drinking poison, because her playmates rebuked her for placing the Zionist flag of David over the Stars and Stripes at a block party.

Friedrich Ebert, the new German Chancellor, was born at Heidelberg in 1871, the son of a tailor. He became a harness-maker and later editor of a Socialist newspaper, and prominent in the party councils.

At the recent annual meeting of the New York Bible Society the general secretary reported the largest distribution of scriptures ever made by the society—over 472,000 volumes, and nearly 250,000 copies given to soldiers and sailors.

A substitute for radium has been discovered by Dr. Richard B. Moore of the United States Bureau of Mines. He calls it mesothorium, and believes it will be widely used in luminous paints, airplane dials, compasses and gun sights.

Every architect, artist, draughtsman and engineer in the country will be asked to sign the pledge endorsed by the Architectural League: "I do hereby pledge myself not to use German-made material in my office as long as I live, so help me God."

Peace signatures may still be far away. In the French-Prussian War France was beaten at the battle of Sedan in September, 1870, but the peace treaty was not signed till the May following. Germany did not fully withdraw her troops from French territory for several years.

The war just ended was the most terrible conflict in history because it was the first time that any nation such as Germany, possessed of cruelty and barren of conscience, had at the same time been master of science. War today is 75% engineering and 25% military.

It is proposed by the Soviet government of Russia to abolish money payments for laborers in Petrograd, to pay them in necessary products and to have all trade nationalized. The authors of this plan think that then Russia will have passed over completely to a Socialistic régime.

The Lake Wales (Fla.) Highlander complains that the United States Railway Commissioners on a recent tour of inspection of Florida railroads found it necessary to use a train of seven cars and an engine to transport thirteen people and about fifteen "flunkies" to wait on them. It inquires "Is this conservation?"

The premature "snow-fall" celebration in New York on November 7 of the surrender of Germany used up 155 tons of paper, whose removal from the littered streets cost the city street cleaning department \$80,000. The above amount of paper would have been enough to print LESLIE'S edition of 500,000 copies and Judge's of 100,000.

Let the people think!



Business that Stays

The business that stays is the business that pays. Business that has to be turned away is no more profitable than business which never presented itself.

When the sales manager goes to the production manager and knows that the factory will take care of him on every order, it makes a big hit with him, the production manager himself, and the others in the front office.

It all gets down to a matter of adequate production, of keeping every machine operating at top speed through efficient driving equipment—a consideration particularly worth while in these days of unusual demand.

Hence the great and growing demand for Robbins & Myers Motors in a thousand industries. These are the motors that keep wheels turning, speed the work, increase output, make workers contented, insure profits.

Robbins & Myers Motors have been doing this for twenty-one years. In this time the name has come to be a guarantee

of motor dependability, whether the size of the motor be 1-40 or 30 horsepower.

For the same reason, makers of the better motor-driven devices equip their product with R&M Motors. To be Robbins & Myers equipped is a sign of the best, whether the device be a washing machine or vacuum cleaner for the home, an addressing or mailing machine for the office, or a coffee grinder or meat chopper for the store.

If it has a Robbins & Myers Motor it is good all through. That's worth knowing when buying any electrically-operated device.

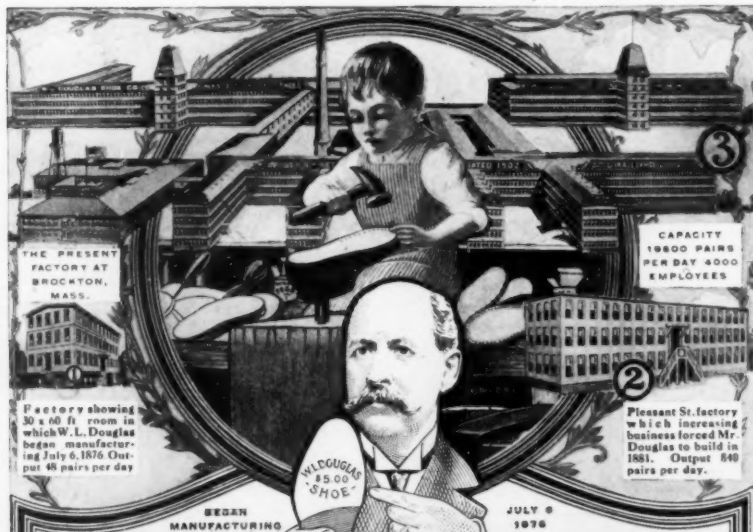
Dealers who sell R&M Motors or R&M equipped products have learned that they stay sold. And the sale that stays is the sale that pays.

Power users, electrical-device manufacturers and dealers find in Robbins & Myers Motors an unusual value of performance, quality and salability.

The Robbins & Myers Co., Springfield, Ohio
For Twenty-one Years Makers of Quality Fans and Motors
Branches in all Principal Cities

Robbins & Myers Motors





W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

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FREE cardboard model showing how Flexible Flyers steer

None genuine without this trade mark.

The Story of a Sacrifice

Continued from page 686

the inferno of that No Man's land. Lieut. Paul Hines volunteered to crawl out and bring in the body. He slid forth on his belly. Along the way he had to get over a wall. He vaulted it, picked up the major, and returned through the hail of bullets. The major was not seriously hurt. They carried him behind a barricade and tried to make him as comfortable as possible on a stretcher.

A succeeding attack soon followed. Major L— lifted himself to his elbow, felt for his automatic and found that it was still on his hip. He rolled himself from the stretcher, crawled to the parapet of the barricade, raised himself up and sat there, firing point blank at the advancing enemy. Doughboys rallied around him. Again the tide was turned, but this time a bullet had passed through the gallant young officer's heart.

It was now growing dark. The objectives had been won and held as ordered. The hour had come for retirement—but to retire seemed even more impossible than to stick. Colonel Bearrs realized that there is no defense as strong as an attack, and while a *bona fide* attack and a further advance were out of the question, at least the masterful semblance of such a move might be attempted. He called upon a lieutenant who had come as a liaison officer, but who had proved himself throughout a day of street fighting to have a genius for handling men in just such a situation. The lieutenant took a column of fifty men and swung through the town. They carried the weight of five hundred, cleaning out all of the remaining boches, raking in several prisoners, and forcing the Hun's mind to indulge in a few precious moments of delay and of startled conjecture. The machine-gun battalions covered the retirement.

The day's reward was the message that the first day of the great offensive under our First Army had opened with the proper success of reaching all objectives.

On the following day the commander of the French Army Corps visited the commander of this division which had fought the diversion battle.

"I am appalled," said he, "by your losses, but in so gallantly and gloriously carrying through your duty, such payment was unavoidable. Only the highest praise can be given your officers and men for an achievement accomplished with such high success."

The Business Man as a Spy Catcher

Continued from page 679

in Pittsburgh. Through the assistance of the American Protective League in Pittsburgh, he found contradictory evidence on the application filed with the Pittsburgh company. By comparing the application filed in Pittsburgh with the application filed with his employer in New York, it was found that he had misstated his birthplace. With the Pittsburgh company, he claimed to be born in Germany, while on the application with the New York company he claimed to have been born in Switzerland.

This indicated to the operative that this man would be most apt to "give up" information—he had a "yellow" streak in him and was trying to hide his identity and the facts.

The operative approached this man and invited him to come to headquarters. He didn't place him under arrest, but quietly accompanied him to the Department of Justice offices.

Upon being questioned, this man broke down and confessed that his associate, the man who worked next to him in the drafting department, had been obtaining and

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DROP THAT
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reselling passports, and that he believed him to have one or more passports in his possession at that time.

Accompanied by a special agent of the Department of Justice, the operative visited the suspect's boarding-house and searched it. Under the inner lining of a top-hat box was found a partly mutilated passport. The original had been issued in good faith by our Government to a neutral subject, had been obtained, and was being changed to fit the description of a German reservist officer who, by that means, was to be smuggled into Holland and from there back to Germany. Of course the suspect was convicted and the activities of his whole gang broken up.

With cables and mail carefully censored, messengers were the only means of communication between America and the enemy, and no more important function was performed by the Government than to be certain that every person traveling under an American passport was what he claimed to be, and not a spy carrying information to the Hun.

The work is carried on without cost to the Government. Men whose time is worth a great deal of money are devoting a good part of it to the work. The American Protective League will go down in history as one illustration of the adaptability and efficiency of America in the war. A tremendous army of intelligent operatives, organized almost overnight, enabled this country to practically exterminate the spy, and stop the activities of the much-exploited Hun espionage system.

Not the least of the value of the American Protective League in the war was its protection to innocent persons. Many complaints were received by the authorities based only upon vague suspicion or spite work, and it was part of the duty of the American Protective League to obtain the facts and clear up the charges, so that no loyal person might be unjustly suspected in his community.

The league has been a truly democratic organization, and proves the power of public spirit and co-operation, as compared with the hired spies and police of the enemy.

Shows in New York

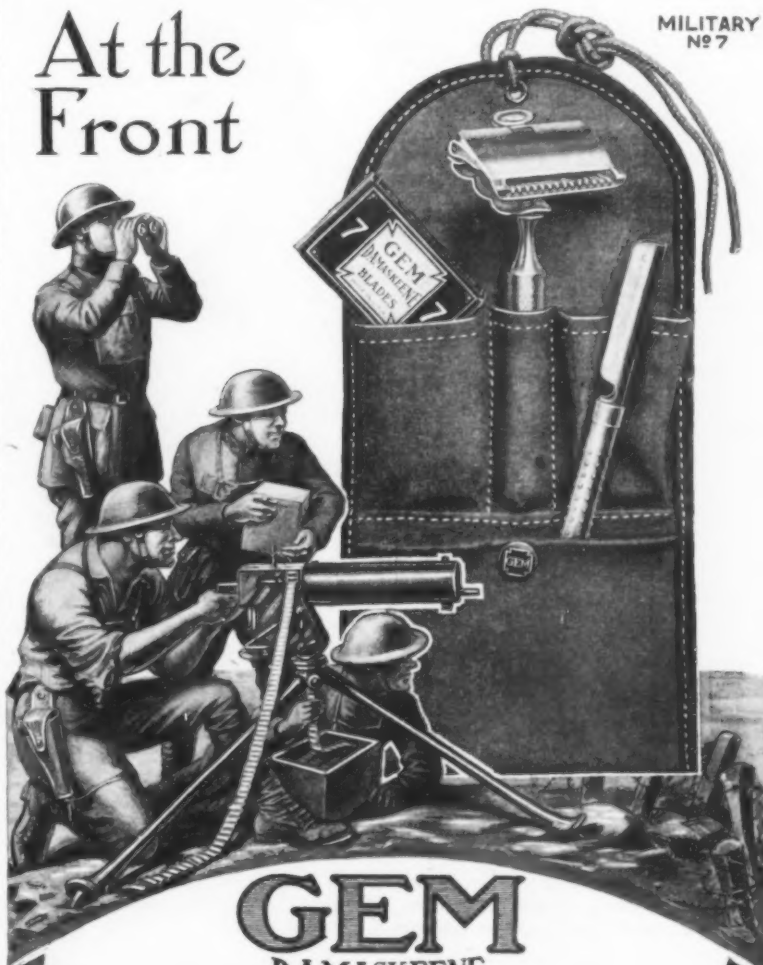
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Madame Elliott	Three Wise Fools	Sentimental comedy
Eltinge	Ten for Three	Exceptionally witty
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Globe	Lightnin'	Delightful character play
Hippodrome	The Canary	Musical comedy
Hudson	Everything	Immense spectacle
Liberty	Friendly Enemies	Play about loyalty
Longacre	Gloriana	Colorful musical comedy
Lyceum	Nothing But Lies	Willie Collier in lively farce
Lyric	Daddies	Bachelor and kiddies
Manhattan	The Unknown	Genuine thriller
Miller	Purple	
Morocco	The Auctioneer	David Warfield
New Amsterdam	Daddy Long-Legs	Ruth Chatterton in comedy
Park	Remnant	Florence Nash in new play
Playhouse	The Girl Behind the Gun	Brisk musical show
Plymouth	Opera Comique	Good singers in repertory
Republic	Home Again	Riley's poems dramatized
Selwyn	Redemption	Where Poppies Bloom
Shubert	The Crowded Hour	War melodrama
30th Street	The Betrothal	New drama
Vanderbilt	The Long Dash	Sequel to the "Blue Bird"
Vieux Colombier	The Matinee Hero	Stirring melodrama
	Le Médicin Malgre Lui; Gringore	Leo Dietrichstein
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MINNEAPOLIS	560 Temple Court Bldg.	WASHINGTON	410 Jenifer Bldg.

The Red Flag a World Threat

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

WE have won the war, but peace has not yet been achieved. Followers of the red flag are out for blood, and there may be many a bloody day in Europe before peace and order are everywhere established. If war is a hateful thing, Bolshevism is more to be dreaded. Russia suffered from the war, but she has suffered a hundredfold more from Bolshevism. Compared with the nightmare of Bolshevism in Russia the French Revolution was a daydream. The gutters of Russian cities have run crimson with the blood of tens of thousands, shot without semblance of trial or examination. The only crime of those who were thus slain was that they possessed property. Bolshevism, by which is meant a revolutionary uprising of the proletariat against the propertied class, has spilled over into Central Europe, is showing its red hand in Denmark, Sweden, Italy and Holland at this writing, and may rightly be put down as a world-wide threat to freedom.

Bolshevism knows no territorial lines, recognizes no racial traditions, is subject to no national checks. It is the passion of the laborer without possessions against every man who has property, whether it be horse or automobile, house or store, factory or bank-account. More than militarism it plays upon the brute passions. Its end is anarchy and chaos, and its aim is to sweep the world. Germany played with fire when she took up Lenin and Trotzky as her paid agents and fanned the flames of Bolshevism in order to bring about Russia's destruction as an empire and a fighting force. She knew the danger if Bolshevism spread and she knew it would spread. Germany reasoned she would have least to fear of all nations because of her trained army, the disciplined life of the people, the strength of the Government and the ease with which every incipient insurrection in the past had been put down. Had Germany come out of the war victorious her calculations might have proven correct, but as matters now stand she released a force that may work her own destruction.

The German revolution at the end of a week is wonderfully like its Russian forerunner. Why should it not be, when it is recalled that the revolution in Russia was German-inspired and led? Both began in the fleet and both opened the door to chaos and anarchy in the abolition of the military salute. The German revolution to date has been almost bloodless, and from this fact, and the superior education and restraint of the Germans as compared with the Russians, it is argued it will continue to be without bloodshed. The Russian revolution proceeded on exactly the same lines at first. Anarchists did not come into possession of the Government at once, and every one marveled at the rapidity and quietness with which Russia was changing from an autocracy to a democracy. The German Socialists are proceeding even more rapidly than the Russian Bolsheviks, for already they have excluded the bourgeoisie and conservatives from representation in the new government.

The Russian people have always looked upon America as a friend, but the Bolsheviks have no admiration for our country or our form of government. They have shown equal distrust for Great Britain and the United States, and have put both nations in the class of reactionary and capitalistic states. The same attitude is maintained by the Socialists of Germany and Austria. "German autocracy has failed in its effort to make over the world," says Frank H. Simonds in the New York Tribune, "but German Socialism, which has already conquered Russia and Germany and has invaded Austria and Bulgaria, is not less hostile to the Western form of democracy than was German autocracy." If the Bolshevik element

gets into the saddle in Germany and Austria, and anarchy in Central Europe is added to that already existent in Russia, the armies of America and her allies will have their hands full for many a day. Much as we would like to see our fighters return at once, it is plain that many of them will have to remain in Europe until order is established and stable governments are functioning. Cold and famine are the friends of revolution. The greatest menace to peace today is that a wave of Bolshevik terrorism may gather strength and sweep over Continental Europe.

We have had a dictated armistice, we must now have a dictated peace. The armistice which Germany was compelled to accept was both severe and comprehensive, but its terms are mild compared with those Germany would have imposed upon us had the conditions been reversed. They may be interpreted, however, as indicating the nature of the peace terms to which Germany and her allies will be compelled to subscribe. The problems that will come before the peace conference will be far greater than ever confronted a peace congress in the past. The maps of Europe, Asia and Africa are to be reconstructed, international law is to be rewritten, and a new order among the nations is to be established. It is not too much to say that the tremendous task of world reconstruction will rest largely upon the two great English-speaking nations. The truest thing the ex-Kaiser of Germany said during the war was his declaration, on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of his accession to the throne, that this was a war between German and Anglo-Saxon ideals of civilization. The Anglo-Saxon has won, and the world is to be made over according to its ideals. Our allies will have a large and honorable part in this work, but it is of absolute necessity that England and the United States should be of one mind as they approach the task.

There are two dangers before us in dealing with Germany, the principal offender and enemy. The first is that we will be less than just in settling the terms of her punishment. Once so arrogant, Germany has already begun to whine. Foreign Secretary Solf has sent a note to President Wilson pleading with him to mitigate the terms of the armistice lest "millions of German men, women and children will starve." Yet the armistice had said specifically in the twenty-sixth article that "the Allies and the United States should give consideration to the provisioning of Germany during the armistice to the extent recognized as necessary." The Solf communication is nothing less than an appeal to American sentimentality. Germany saved the Fatherland from the devastation of war by throwing up her hands. She will now endeavor to save herself from the just penalties of her misdeeds by such pleas as the Solf communication. Dr. Muehlon, former Krupp director, touched on this situation when he said in his memoirs, "The peril of the hour is that the Allies may become kind and humane and extend the hand of sympathy before Germany is ready to confess the wrongs she has done and make restitution."

The other danger point is to seek to impose upon Germany terms inspired by the spirit of vengeance. France, England and the United States are fortunate in possessing leaders who recognize how great a mistake it would be to put revenge into the terms of peace. Premier Lloyd George, in his first speech after the cessation of fighting, declared for a peace of justice. "No settlement," said he, "that contravenes the principles of eternal justice will be a permanent one. The peace of 1871 imposed by Germany on France outraged all the principles of justice and fair play. Let us be warned by that example."



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"And So the Guns Got There"

Continued from page 685

assigned to divisional ammunition trains, rather than to individual batteries. A train consists of 97 vehicles, including cargo trucks, mobile repair shops, reconnaissance cars, motor-cycles with side cars and gun-carrying trailers. A mobile repair shop consists of two special trucks, three such units to one ammunition train. The artillery repair truck is a standardized machine shop, including a gasoline-driven motor generator, a lathe, drill press, bench grinder, air compressor, blacksmith's outfit and electric drill, and carrying a small-tool equipment adapted to the repair of almost anything from the finest optical instruments to heavy tractors. The equipment repair truck uses the same body as the artillery repair truck, but instead of machine tools it carries benches, bins, sewing machines and hand tools for repairing machine guns, harness, rifles, and the personal belongings of the officers and men. Its purpose is to save time and money by keeping minor material constantly in use instead of allowing it to be discarded as unserviceable. An artillery supply truck carries gun repair parts, its load varying with the caliber and type of battery. Another special type is a light repair truck, with a small steel body on a Dodge chassis. It carries small quantities of spare parts and tools for roadside repairs to disabled motor vehicles and can be used for a delivery truck.

The reconnaissance car is an over-size touring body, mounted on a high-speed one-ton truck chassis, designed to meet the demands of brigade and regimental commanders of field artillery. It carries nine people, with a table for studying maps, chests for fire-control and telephone instruments, and other conveniences. For winter use it may be converted into a closed car.

Moving guns at high speeds on rough roads is not exactly what they are made for, yet it must often be done. There is, therefore, a trailer to carry a three-inch gun and caisson, and the truck tractor is built to handle it on roads where the tractor is not needed. Turn-about is fair play, so there is another trailer which will carry a ten-ton tractor when the need comes for it. The ten, fifteen and twenty ton "tractors" are slow movers, but the smallest of these can be taken forty or fifty miles in a few hours by the aid of a truck and trailer and then complete the trip over ground which the truck must respectfully decline.

Practically all ordnance vehicle bodies are of steel. A century of experience has shown that serviceable wood bodies are of excessive weight and every pound of useless weight cuts down the ammunition that may be needed at critical moments. The tractor motors and radiators are protected by armor which turns shrapnel, rifle bullets and small shell fragments. The two operators on the seat are not protected, however, as the tractors are not designed to do the work of tanks on the trench lines.

Besides the equipment shown at Dayton there has been worked out a heavy artillery mobile repair shop, mounted on a combination of twenty-four trucks. One of these is assigned to a brigade of artillery and takes care of the intermediate work between the mobile repair shops already described and the rebuilding shops at the army base. One truck carries a 30-kilowatt central power-and-lighting plant. Others carry a blacksmith shop, a welding plant, tool room, lathes, office, spare parts, etc. The whole caravan is operated by approximately two hundred officers and men.

The work of the ordnance engineers has been one of adaptation, rather than of design, and in this they have been loyally assisted by the men who established their cars as market successes.

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Take the ordinary longhand letter *Ad*. Eliminate everything but the long down-stroke and there will remain *A*. This is the Paragon symbol for *D*. It is always written downward.

From the longhand letter *L* rub out everything except the upper part—the circle—and you will have the Paragon *E*.

Write this circle at the beginning of / and you will have *Ed*.

By letting the circle remain open it will be a hook, and this hook stands for *A*. Thus / will be *Ad*. Add another *A* at the end thus / and you will have a girl's name, *Ada*.

From *O* eliminate the initial and final strokes and *O* will remain which is the Paragon symbol for *O*.

For the longhand *m* which is made of 7 strokes, you use this one horizontal stroke.

Therefore, *Ad* would be *Me*.

Now continue the *E* across the *M*, so as to add *D*—thus / and you will have *Med*. Now add the large circle *O* and you will have / (medo), which is *meadow*, with the silent *A* and *W* omitted.

You now have 8 of the characters. There are only 26 in all. Then you memorize 26 simple word signs, 6 prefix contractions and one natural rule for abbreviations. That is all.

salary within reason to get the service they must have. Salaries are steadily advancing—and yet the demand for shorthand writers has not been supplied.

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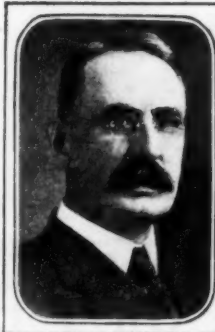
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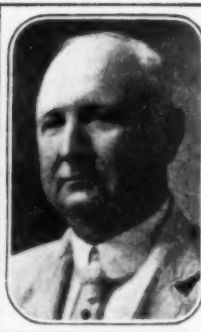
Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



JACKSON JOHNSON
President of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, who, as director of one of the twenty industrial zones established by the War Industries Board, has rendered efficient service in supervising production of war material.



J. T. THOMAS
One of the South's prominent and progressive financiers, who is president of the Grenada Bank, of Grenada, Miss., a flourishing financial institution, with deposits of \$6,000,000.



L. H. BURNETT
A jeweler, who performed the feat of selling more than \$2,000,000 worth of war-saving stamps in Tacoma, Wash., thus putting that city well "over the top" and establishing the best record made in the State of Washington.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and, in emergencies, to answer by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of *LESLIE'S* in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A three-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered.

OPERATORS in Wall Street may be roughly divided into two classes: One class is made up of those who take chances. These are always watching for tips. They are always looking for leadership. They are following stocks that seem to move upward and shunning those that move downward. The other class is made up of operators who study conditions—financial, and commercial. They inquire deeply into earnings of properties. They keep close watch of the trend of affairs at home and abroad. They operate like business men, not on chances and possibilities, but on eventualities.

It is unnecessary to say that the former class constitutes largely the "gamblers" who win or lose, but are mostly on the losing side. The second class embraces those who build up fortunes and who become leaders in finance, industry and commerce.

It is not surprising that the stock market was filled with orders on the Monday following the declaration of the armistice, nor was it surprising that as soon as these orders were filled the market declined. Orders were placed in the market by the first class, to whom I have just referred. The selling was on the part of the second class, for they had already discounted peace.

The outsiders were swept by the wave of peace enthusiasm and saw nothing ahead but better times in the stock market. The insiders realized that with the armistice and the discussion of peace plans were involved very grave problems, not only affecting our foreign relations, but also particularly affecting industrial conditions at home. They realized that, while peace did not mean a cessation of the heavy burden of war taxes, it did mean a cancellation of a great part of the Government's tremendous war orders. They also realized that the question of the future control of the railroads, express, telegraph and telephone companies, and the future regulation of food supplies, and of our industrial output, were not to

be settled offhand, and that unless these were settled in the right way, further handicaps on business were inevitable.

The most hopeful indication came from Washington, in a sudden demand of the Democratic leaders for retrenchment, the abolition of needless commissions and the restoration of pre-war conditions. How much of this activity was due to the change in the political complexion of the next Congress is open to conjecture, but already the wholesome influence of this change is observable in the suggestion that war taxes, as laid down in the Kitchen Bill, be adjusted on a basis fairer to the business interests of the country, and less oppressive to business in the North, which has had to bear the heaviest part of the burden of the war. I do not charge that Mr. Kitchen, as some believe, sought to impose the burdens of war tax on sectional lines. He has always denied this imputation, and I regard him as a truthful man, but the fact remains that, with the vast preponderance of industries in the North, that section has had to bear the heaviest part of the war burden, and must continue to bear it.

The bond market has always been the best barometer of Wall Street. The recent rise in bonds of the first quality (whose attractions I have constantly referred to in this department during the past year) is indicative of the popular trend. I predict that when these high-class bonds are no longer on the bargain counter investors will turn, as they always do, to bonds of the second quality, many of which bid fair in time to rise to the gilt-edged class. With the absorption of these and of high-class railroad and industrial shares, the market will strengthen and speculation will, as it always does, turn to the low-priced securities. These always are the last to feel the effects of an upward tendency.

O., CHICAGO: The close of the war, with prospects of lighter taxation in time, should strengthen the position of many industrials. Central Leather should be among the issues benefited by peace,

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Under This Heading

"Free Booklets for Investors"

on the opposite page, you will find a descriptive list of valuable booklets and circulars of information which will be of great value in arranging your investments to produce maximum yield with safety. A number of them are prepared especially for the smaller investor and the "beginner in investing."

but whether it will appreciate to your purchase figure remains to be seen. I doubt it. California Petroleum pfd., now on a 7% basis, with arrears of 9%, and selling at about \$66, looks good.

T. ST. JOHNSVILLE, N. Y.: Although its dividend is now only moderate, Cosden & Co. has an excellent outlook. American Sugar is a sterling stock. Ohio Cities Gas and Amer. Cotton Oil are attractive business men's purchases.

F. BUFFALO, N. Y.: Leave Studebaker Oil & Refining Co. stock severely alone. The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World declare that it has been making use of the name "Studebaker," while the company has no connection with the famous Studebaker corporation.

N. OMAHA: As dividend payers with speculative possibilities in peace times Owens Bottle Machine common and Sears-Roebuck common are good business men's purchases. Glenrock Oil is a fair long-pull, not yet a dividend-payer. All advice confirm the attractiveness of Anglo-American Oil.

H. ROCHESTER, N. Y.: Willys-Overland may be classed as a good speculation. It pays a fair dividend. Allis-Chalmers common seems to be a good long pull, as the preferred is on a full dividend basis and but little in arrears. Colo. Fuel & Iron is not a S. O. subsidiary, but is a Rockefeller property.

K. GREENWICH, CONN.: Preferred stocks of the leading industrial and railroad corporations are still low and are promising speculations as well as investments. Cuba Cane pfd., Maxwell pfd. and Rock Island 7 per cent. pfd. are desirable from a speculative standpoint. Safer purchases would be Amer. Woolen pfd., Corn Products pfd., and Atchison pfd.

S. BROOKLYN, N. Y.: As the company is doing a large business, Wright-Martin may some day make good, but it is a long-pull speculation. I have suggested exchange of Wright-Martin for U. S. Steamship, a dividend-payer, selling at close to the same price. I would not sell Wright-Martin in order to invest in the stock of a new and untried oil company.

New York, November 23, 1918. JASPER.

Free Booklets for Investors

Investors and business men find the Bache Review, the authoritative financial weekly, an excellent guide in their dealings. Copies free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

Correspondence on all investment subjects is invited by E. W. Wagner & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 33 New Street, New York. The firm makes no charge for this service.

The plan adopted by S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, for safeguarding the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds distributed by them, has given these issues high standing and brought them into wide demand. They offer an excellent

investment for any amount from \$100 upward. Literature describing the securities may be obtained of Straus & Co. by writing for Circular No. 1-803.

The vast increase in the number of holders of Liberty Bonds has made it necessary to print a third edition of a booklet giving full information about these issues, published by John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, 61 Broadway, New York. Ask Muir & Co. to send you booklet H-4, "Your Liberty Bond."

The current number of "Securities Suggestions," published by R. C. Megargel & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York, discusses the Standard Oils as peace issues, and gives valuable hints. This publication, with a booklet describing the part-payment plan, will be sent by the company to any applicant for "D."

The Carbo-Hydrogen Co. of America, an industrial corporation, reports earnings of over 6 per cent. on its common stock after payment of 7 per cent. on preferred. The latter is offered by Farson, Son & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 115 Broadway, New York, at a price below par, with a bonus of 25 per cent. in common stock. Circular L. C. N., giving complete details, may be had by applying to Farson, Son & Co.

The prices of leading copper, oil, steel, motor and railroad stocks and bonds are still so low that yields on market prices are as high as 7 per cent. to 12 per cent. A new list of these desirable stocks has been compiled by L. R. Latrobe & Co., 111 Broadway, New York, and will be mailed to any address.

Better days are in view for public utility securities and especially public utility bonds. In choosing issues to invest in, judgment and discrimination are needed. As an aid to investors, the National City Company, National City Bank Building, New York, has prepared for free distribution a study entitled "Essentials of a Standard Public Utility Bond." This booklet contains many facts of value to would-be purchasers. To obtain a copy write to the National City Company for L-95.

Many securities are yielding unusually attractive returns on market price. It is a time of opportunity for the investor, but he may need information and advice which only experts furnish. Every facility for service to investors is offered by the bond department of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The company covers the entire field of banking and trust service. It is a member of the Federal Reserve System and it has connections throughout the world. It gives special attention to the banking needs of officers and men in the American forces abroad. The company welcomes inquiries, and on request will mail its monthly booklet "Investment Recommendations." Write the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York.

What to Do with Liberty Bonds

By NORTHROP CLAREY

NO other security in the world is as good today as a United States Government bond. The man or woman who has invested savings in the four war issues, or who has committed his or her earnings expectations to the purchase of bonds should sell them only under the stress of urgent necessity.

Lists of those who bought Government bonds are easily obtained in every community in this country. They furnish the finest compilation of "prospects" ever made available to security salesmen. As a result there are today some thousands of vendors of more or less, but mostly more, dubious securities, who are working twelve hours a day calling upon people who subscribed to Government loans.

It has been stated in responsible quarters that as much as \$400,000,000 of Liberty Bonds placed with investors have already fallen into the hands of dishonest brokers in exchange for shares of wildcat oil or mining issues. The estimate is, undoubtedly, much too large, but the lesson is none the less plain.

If you have a Liberty Bond, or are engaged in buying one on the instalment plan, do not let go of it except under the urge of a real need for the money represented, and then turn it over to a bank or responsible investment house to be sold. Under no circumstances surrender it to a traveling salesman who promises you anywhere from 10 to 40 per cent. on some other certificate which he is peddling.

The investor who subscribed for a bond and at the first opportunity turns it over to a broker would have been a better friend of his country had he refused to buy. You may rest assured that the promoter of East-West "Mining" or "Bonanza Petroleum" will convert your bond into cash and the Treasury Department may have to buy the bond in.

Reports from some of the prosperous middle-West farming communities indicate that salesmen carrying worthless stocks have already cleaned thousands of investors out of Government bonds. They never had such an opportunity for separating the uninformed from his savings.

Oddly enough, it is the man or woman most in need of sound investment advice who most rarely asks for it. John D. Rockefeller, who could lose \$1,000,000 on a single investment and not have to use a cheaper grade of golf balls, never purchases securities until his own judgment has been confirmed by advice from experienced bankers, but John D. Smith, after accumulating \$500 as a result of ten years' industry and frugality, blithely turns it over to a plausible stranger, and only thinks afterwards to write to LESLIE'S or an investment house for a suggestion as to how he can salvage part of his capital.

The attempt to persuade people to let go of their Liberty Bonds is reprehensible. To induce them to accept an exchange for worthless stocks is criminal. At a recent meeting of sales managers of the National City Company in New York one of the gentlemen present stated that he was being asked every day by owners of Liberty Bonds to buy them. President Mitchell said: "We don't want any business arising from the sale of Liberty Bonds while the war continues. You must use every endeavor to persuade owners to keep their Government bonds. Where an investor offers you an order to buy one of our issues of other bonds, the proceeds to be supplied from the sale of his Liberty Bonds, you are not to accept it. Trading an investor out of his Liberty Bonds for a profit on something else is dirty business. The only buyer of Government bonds who is a real patriot is he who stays sold unless a real need for money compels him to put his securities on the market."

How Women as well as Men Can Best Save and Invest Their Increased Earnings

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So that now, when many are earning money who never earned any before and when many others are making more money than ever before; when every-

where men and women in our varied manufacturing industries are getting much larger pay than is necessary to cover current needs; when farmers also are enjoying an unrivaled prosperity, every such man and woman should save and invest. First of all they should invest in life-insurance, and thus provide for those near and dear to them and for old age; and they cannot do better than to follow the lead of others and arrange a Policy with the

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Weekly Suggestion. The cover and the pictures on pages 682-683 call attention to woman's part in the war and the recognition which has followed her efforts. The terms of the armistice might be discussed in connection with much of the material to be found in this issue (as noted below.) The menace of Bolshevism and the various reconstruction problems now looming up may be brought out through Thompson's pictures, pages 688-689 and the articles and pictures on pages 678 and 687. The peace tasks as compared with the war task furnishes an excellent theme for discussion. The economic aspects of the problem should constantly be kept in the foreground. The attention of teachers is called to two publications of the Government which are designed to assist the teacher in presenting these matters to the schools, *School Life* (Bureau of Education) and particularly *National School Service* (Committee on Public Information). These are bi-monthly publications and will be sent to all teachers.

The Final Blow at Austria, Driving Across the Piave River, pp. 680-681. Look up the location and course of the Piave River. How important has it been in the Italian operations? What other river might be compared with it? Along how many lines did the Italians advance in dealing this final blow? How important was the advance here? At what point on the river did our troops co-operate? What were some of the difficulties they encountered? What would be accomplished by a drive of this sort? What made this final blow so effective? It is suggested that recent pictures by Mr. Hare in the issues of October 26, November 9, 16 and 23 be used in reviewing these final operations. What is the population of Italy? the Italian population of the United States? Where is this Italian population to be found? What percentage is it of our total population? Has it increased? What have been the relations between Italy and the United States in the past? Have any serious questions ever arisen between them? Of what advantage will friendlier relations be to this country?

Readers' Guide and Study Outline

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

The Rainbow Guard Sweeps Eastern Siberia Clean of Bolshevism, pp. 688-689. How serious is the situation here as shown by the pictures? What other reasons are there for regarding it as serious? What is being done to meet it? Has the end of the war made it more serious or less so? What changes would the Bolsheviks be likely to make in Siberia, and why would they be detrimental to the world? How far does the recent armistice cover the situation? (The original armistice and the additional clauses appeared in papers of November 12-13.) Suggest a plan for meeting the situation in Russia which would effect a final settlement there. Is the United States likely to have more or less to do with the situation there? Why? See in connection with these pictures, *THE RED FLAG A WORLD THREAT*, p. 698.

"Nach Berlin," as They Said About Paris, Map pp. 677, 679. By what main railroad routes could the Allies have advanced towards Berlin? Name the important cities through which they would have passed. How far from Paris had the Germans been driven when hostilities ceased? How near did they get to the city? When? Through what large towns did the German line of retreat lie? How far did the railroads determine this line of retreat? How much Allied territory was in German hands when the war closed? (Compare the area with that of your own State.) How important is the territory which they have had to evacuate? (Compare this with the area of your State.) Look up the armistice terms and point out why these terms were imposed. What

arrangements have been made covering the railroads? Discuss the effectiveness of the armistice terms. Compare them with those imposed at the close of the Franco-German War. Does this map show all the territory covered by the terms?

Pay Day for Germany, p. 675. On what grounds was the execution of Major Wirz justified? Would the Allies be justified in insisting upon the execution of any German officers or officials for acts committed during the present war? Who should be selected? Draw up an indictment which in your judgment would cover the case of each. Some one has said, "You cannot indict a whole nation." Does this statement apply to Germany? Look up an account of Major Wirz's case and note the attitude of the North towards it. (See for example, Rhodes, *History of the United States since 1850*, Macmillan.) Compare Germany's treatment of prisoners with that of the Confederacy, using information to be found in such books as McCarthy, *Prisoner of War* (Moffat), Pyke, *To Ruheleben and Back* (Houghton), Martin, *Captivity and Escape* (Stokes). Is there anything in the armistice covering this point?

They Have Done Their "Bit", p. 683. Which one of these persons would you be most interested in meeting? Why? Which one has rendered the most effective service and why? Show the importance of the different services rendered. Which has done the most to help win the war? Explain. Note in connection with Lieutenant Hines's picture Mr. Kirtland's story, p. 686. (Continued from issue of November 23.)

Cover, p. 682. How important a part have women had in winning the war? How have they been organized for this purpose? What in your judgment is the most important line of work they have undertaken? Why? What have they done for France? How deserving are they of this recognition? Does the residence of the French president mean as much to Frenchmen as the White House does to us? Just what powers and duties does President Poincaré perform? How much responsibility rested upon his shoulders for France's part in the war? Read Macy and Gannaway, *Comparative Free Governments* (Macmillan) in this connection. It has been said that every war since our Civil War has done much to advance the interests of women. Look up the progress made by them since 1865 and how far the wars have contributed to this.

Healing the War Wounds of Halifax, p. 687. How important is the city of Halifax? How large is it? How successful have these efforts been to restore the damage done? How serious a problem did it present? How does the problem of Halifax compare in the difficulties presented with that of the ruined French and Belgian towns and cities? Name the more important cities in France and Belgium that will need reconstructing. How do they compare in size and importance with Halifax? To what extent can the experience gained in Halifax be of assistance in France and Belgium? What are the most serious aspects of a reconstruction or restoration problem?

Notable Days in Naval History, p. 684. Compare these pictures with those in the issue of November 23 and write a story of the training of bluejackets based upon the pictures. Will the demands for naval recruits continue now that the war is over? How does our navy compare in size with what it was before the war? What was the effect of the Civil War upon our navy? the Spanish-American War? Argue for or against the maintenance of a large navy after peace is concluded. Is the need as great here or greater than that for a large military force? Give reasons.

Healing the War Wounds of Halifax

Continued from page 687

from the explosion. A number of insurance companies declined to pay losses because they alleged that these losses were caused by the explosion, instead of by the fire that followed in many instances. There were other insurance complications, and lawsuits galore grew out of them. The act incorporating the Relief Commission stopped all of these, and many others, subject to the approval of the commissioners.

A good thing is coming out of the evil of the great disaster. Halifax will be more beautiful than ever. There was a splendid opportunity to rebuild the devastated district along artistic as well as practical lines. Plans for civic improvement are being carried out under the advice of an expert town-planning adviser; main boulevards 80 feet wide and secondary streets from 50 to 60 feet wide are being laid out; street pavements, concrete curbs and sidewalks will be built through the principal area and paved service lanes will be constructed at the rear of all properties. Old Fort Needham, from which there is a magnificent view, will be a park and playground; the houses of the Göttingen Street area are grouped around courts; and ample spaces have been allotted for places of amusement and recreation.

Architects employed by the commission have in preparation plans for 1000 houses, 500 of which have already been contracted for. The lots vary in form and size, and the houses have been designed in every case to suit the lot and its surroundings. They are being built of hydro-stone material, and are of many artistic types,

with picturesque gables, rambling roofs, flower-boxes and terraces. The architects have varied the use of material, and rough-texture brick and cream-white stucco, as well as half stories of slate and stained shingle roofs, will add to the picturesqueness of the bungalow designs.

T. Sherman Rogers, chairman of the Halifax Relief Commission, is a lawyer, a director of large industrial enterprises, and a man of the keen, far-sighted type with plenty of courage and energy. He is ably assisted by William Bernard Wallace, of Halifax, judge of the County Court for District No. 1; Frederick Luther Fowke, a merchant of Oshawa, and Ralph P. Bell, secretary of the commission.

Wonderful work was done by the men who took upon themselves, with hardly a moment's delay, the responsibility of caring for the wounded and the homeless; of burying the dead and of erecting temporary shelter for thousands benumbed by the disaster and the cold. One of these men was Robert T. MacIreith, chairman of the original Citizens' Relief Committee, who organized the workers and carried the load until the appointment of the permanent commission.

The private car of George E. Graham, general manager of the Dominion Atlantic, was in the path of the blast and was wrecked, but Mr. Graham was uninjured. Immediately he set to work organizing emergency relief and his railway was a big factor in relieving distress.

Another of the big men of the days immediately following the explosion was G. Fred Pearson, chairman of the Recon-

struction Committee, formed two days after the *Mont Blanc* spread death and destruction. Housing the freezing people was his problem, and he attacked it with nerve and determination. He summoned to his aid Colonel Robert Low, builder of all the great military camps in Canada, and before winter was over had comfortably housed 6,000 victims of the disaster.

The Little Towns

Towns are set down in the casualty list
That few of us ever have known;
Hamlets that even geography missed—
Fulton and Maytown and Rhone.

Towns whose main street is a broad, dusty lane
Brought into print with a sigh;
Home of a soldier who weltered in pain—
Hydeville and Goshen and Nye.

Hamlets with only a store and a shop,
Giving a boy for the cause;
Towns where the slowest of trains barely stop—
Atlas and Foxport and Hawes.

Dotting a valley or crowning a hill,
Sending their best with a smile,
Laugh at the whimsical names, if you will,
Morehead and Wahoo and Nile.

Towns that are peaceful, old-fashioned and slow,
Reading the lists for their lost,
Towns that were eager to see their boys go—
Grapevine and Cross-roads and Frost.

Towns that will never seem paltry again,
Hallowed by graves over there,
Valiant their children who perished like men—
Ozark and Red Cloud and Clair.

HINTON GILMORE.

Pay Day for Germany

Continued from page 675

orders which clearly violated Hague rules in holding communes responsible for acts not committed by them and in threatening with destruction towns which failed to pay heavy fines.

The military governor and the commander of an army were the signers. Personal penalties should be inflicted for such violations of the laws of war. And apart from all these are acts of wanton destruction, of frightfulness, of bestiality ordered apparently by the higher command, to act as a deterrent to other communities and countries. If half the reports are true, very many of the occupant German officers in Belgium and in France should be put to death when opportunity offers.

To penalize such crimes, fines, imprisonment, national indemnities and the death penalty are necessary unless we are to accept a breakdown of all law and justice in land warfare. To this category is to be added submarine murder, deportations, forced labor for military uses and numerous illegal acts, apart from greater crimes, the invasion of Belgium, extinction of Armenians, starvation of Belgium and of Poland. Such crime demands heavy punishment.

But the difficulties are great. The victor will not punish his own offenses. Shall then only the crimes of the defeated party be punished? The future must work out some system which will examine the conduct of a combatant with the judicial mind which only the neutral observer can bring to bear. It might complicate the major question of peace and the world's future. Nevertheless it is just and right and necessary to the maintenance of international law.

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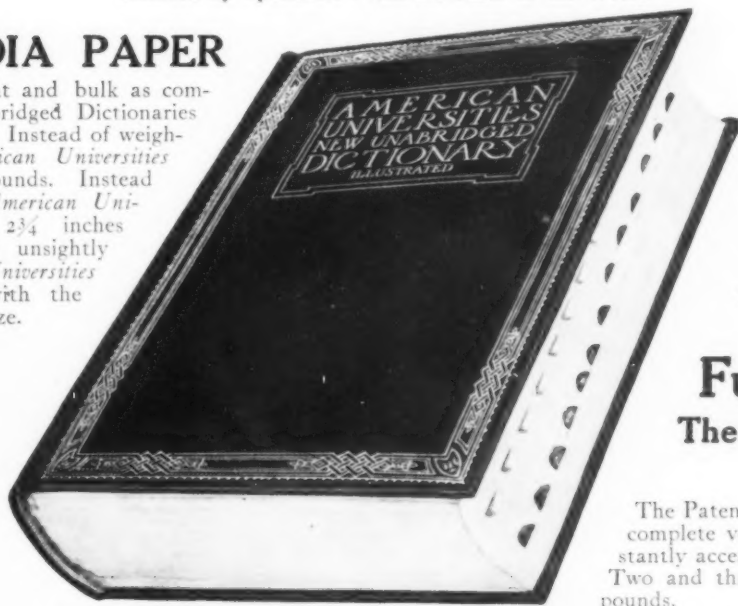
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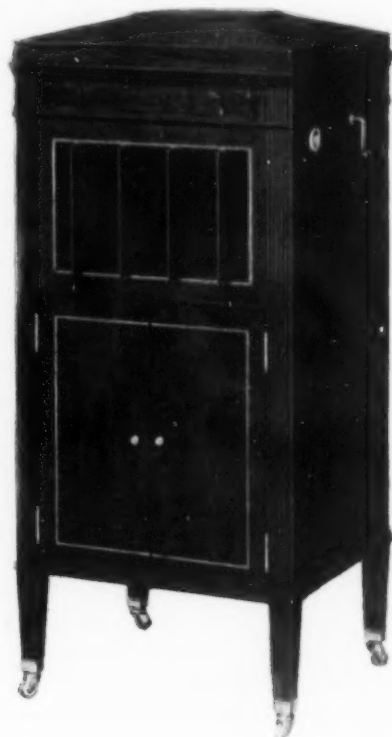
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